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A BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF TOWN OF HARTFORD

Who Is Who In Business Of The Ohio County Capital

Hartford's business enterprises compare favorably with those of the best county seats of the state. Situated in the center of a prosperous agricultural community, they enjoy a large and profitable trade. It may be justly said of Hartford's business men that there is not a black sheep among them. There is not a business house in town at which a child may not trade with a security of fair dealing. It is true that no mercantile fortunes have been built up here, but at the same time business failures are practically unknown. Conservative management and moderate profits have made business substantial and permanent, but has made no merchant princes.

We are offering our reader a business directory of the town, with a brief statement of the origin and management of each.

Carson & Co.

This firm, established in 1890, carries a large line of general merchandise, and there are few articles a purchaser might want that could not be found in its ample stock. Mr. J. H. B. Carson founded the business, and has been continuously since its business manager.

Fair & Co.

Fair and Company succeed the firm of J. E. Fogle & Co., that began business in 1886. Later the style of the firm was Fair Bros., but Mack Fair withdrew from the company several years ago, since which time it has been under the sole management of Mr. Will Fair. The company carries a large line of general merchandise, and does a big business.

Hub Clothing Co.

The Carson Brothers, Amos and U. S. founded this business five years ago. It handles gents' furnishing goods, and does a large volume of business. Mr. Amos Carson is manager.

Pendleton Tyro.

Mr. Tyro has twice engaged in business in Hartford, handling a general line of dry goods and groceries. All told he has been in business here about five years.

Thomas Brothers.

Thomas Brothers are the pioneer business men of Hartford, all of those at present doing business here. They were in the Saddle and Harness business here during the civil war. They engaged in the grocery and hardware business in 1873, and have been continuously in business on the same spot since. Some years ago they built a new brick business house on the site of the old frame one, removed. The firm was for many years composed of the brothers, John, Peter and Ellis. Ellis died several years ago, since which time John and Peter have continued the business.

J. C. Her.

Cleve Her engaged in the grocery business here when a mere boy and has pursued the business continuously since. He handles a large and complete stock, and conducts a delivery business.

U. S. Carson.

U. S. Carson engaged in the grocery trade here in 1897, and has conducted the business twenty-two years. Recently he has devoted a portion of his time to farming, of which he has made a success.

R. L. Deaver.

Mr. Deaver came to Hartford from the Sulphur Springs country, six years ago, since which time he has conducted a grocery business, in the Bean property, on College street.

C. A. Hudson.

C. A. Hudson has been in the grocery business, having been in the trade here for twelve years. He recently removed his place of business from the Heavrin property to the principal business block in the lower end of town.

W. H. Baize.

Wade Baize recently bought the Heavrin property, and moved his business here from McHenry. He handles groceries and a small line of dry goods and notions.

Acton Brothers.

The Acton Brothers came to Hartford about six years ago and engaged in the grocery, furniture and hard-

ware business. They conduct a delivery business. They recently sold their business house, near the depot, and are building a new house on a vacant lot opposite the Hartford House.

Ellis Brothers.

This firm sells feeds, handles produce and runs a mill. It has been in business the last five years. Recently it has made produce a specialty.

Will Schlemmer.

Will Schlemmer, the dutchman, came to Hartford from Tell City, Indiana, and established a bakery. Several previous attempts had been made to keep a bakery going here, but failed. Will made it stick. He has since added confectionaries to his line of business.

City Restaurant.

The City Restaurant is one of the older business institutions of Hartford, having been launched by the late Gross Williams, more than twenty years ago. For some years after Mr. Williams left the restaurant changed hands with some frequency, but about five years ago Joe Tate took charge of it and still continues its management.

Tom Likens.

Tom Likens came to Hartford from Jingo, about fifty years ago, since which time he has engaged in various business ventures. For several years now he has conducted the meat market, with groceries in addition.

J. H. Wiams.

As far back as 1891 James Williams came to Hartford and engaged in the drug trade. He bought the drug store that was many years run by Mr. J. W. Ward. Mr. Williams has conducted the business in the same building longer than any other business man in Hartford.

Ohio County Co.

The Ohio County Co., our next door neighbor, is a successor to the old Griffin bus, which was one of the oldest busses in Hartford. Mr. R. E. Lammernan is the manager.

Dr. Bean's Dr. Store.

Dr. L. B. Bean conducted a drug store, on Union street, for the past twenty years.

J. B. Tappan.

J. B. Tappan, the jeweler, came to Hartford from Centerville, in 1906, and opened up a general repair and sales jewelry store. Tappan is also an optician, and mends eyes and adjusts spectacles.

The A. C.

The American Cooperative Association, which operates a line of stores carrying farmers' supplies and owned by the farmers stockholders, organized a branch in Hartford here, nearly two years ago. The local enterprise handles groceries, feeds, fertilizers, farm implements and general farm supplies. Mr. S. L. King is the manager. Mr. King bought the stock of this county Supply Company here eight years ago, and up to that time he was manager of the A. C. conducted a personal enterprise.

FOOD EXPORT FOR BILLIONS POUNDS

Washington, March 19.—Exports of foodstuffs from the United States to the Allies, neutrals, in relief, Red Cross and the A. C. for the calendar year 1918 were 47,786,468 pounds, exclusive of sugar and grains, according to figures compiled today by the Food Administration, an increase of 2,156,851 pounds over 1917.

Grain and flour exports 458,200,552 bushels, an increase of 84,616,842 bushels over 1917. Exports for January, the latest figures available, were 96,027,827 pounds, and 38,784 bushels of flour and grain, against 1,945,784 pounds and 27,655 bushels during the same month last year.

Exports continued to show great strength in February, according to a statement today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the total for all countries reached \$588,000,000, an increase of 43 per cent. over February last year.

Exports for the eight months ended with February were valued at \$4,386,000,000 as compared with \$3,862,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

February imports totaled \$235,000,000 as compared with \$208,000,000 in February last. Imports for the eight months ended with February were valued at \$1,933,000,000 as against \$1,400,000,000 for a similar period of the previous year.

\$50,000,000 LOAN MADE TO RAILROADS

War Finance Corporation Makes Advance To Ease Situation.

Washington, March 18.—Fifty million dollars was loaned today to Director General Hines by the War Finance Corporation as the first advance for the railroad administration since it was left without funds by failure of the congressional appropriation. Other loans will follow as rapidly as they can be arranged.

The loan was made to the director general as representative of railroads which the War Finance Corporation considers essential to war industries. Adequate collateral was given in the form of railroad bonds and notes, mainly it is understood bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The loan was made at 6 per cent the same rate as is charged by the director general for most advances to railroads and is payable July 15 with the right on the part of the director general to repay before that date.

The loan will replenish the railroad administration's funds which were almost exhausted owing to heavy demands and the failure in Congress of the measure appropriating \$750,000,000 for the revolving fund. The railroad administration is expected to use the money for its more pressing obligations.

The War Finance Corporation today also approved an application from the Central of Georgia Railroad for an advance of \$1,121,000.

These loans are in addition to the \$70,000,000 aggregate advances made heretofore to individual railroad companies.

LAST WEEK'S SALES ON OWENSBORO MARKET

Last week's tobacco sales on the Owensboro loose leaf market totaled 1,165,000 of prior at an average of 14.44. Burley sales were 65,465 at an average price of \$17.88.

To date 33,680,080 pounds of prior brought an average price of \$15.34, for which the growers were paid \$516,670.66. Burley sales amounted for the season to 1,534,355 for which the growers were paid \$317,532.61, and an average of \$20.69. It is estimated that 7,000,000 pounds of tobacco in the Green river district is still in the barns.

RIVER ON RAMPAGE.

The heavy rains Saturday, Sunday and Monday are flooding Rough river valley with the highest rise in the river since 1913, and the present flood is only a few inches below that record. Many people living in the lowlands were forced to move to higher ground, and much stock was driven to the hills. Thousands of acres of wheat in the river valley will be ruined. For the past two days the river here has been lined with people, attracted by the big water.

ESCAPED LUNATIC CAUGHT.

Marshal Burton, of Fordsville, was in the city Wednesday afternoon en route to Hopkinsville with a man named Vantress, who had escaped from the Western Kentucky Insane Asylum. Vantress was sentenced to the Eddyville penitentiary several years ago for life, for murder and also 19 years for horse stealing. Becoming insane he was committed to the asylum. The charge of murder was for killing a Henderson policeman—Madisonville Hustler.

THE LADY MCCABEES GIVE A PIE SUPPER

The Lady McCabees gave a pie supper at the Hall Thursday night of last week, which for both business and amusement was a big success. A splendid entertainment program consisting of marches, music and declamations furnished much interest and amusement for the big crowd in attendance. The auction sale, which was offered for the benefit of the treasury of the lodge, furnished many funny features. Pies sold readily for four, five and even as high as seven and a half dollars. It was all for the lodge, and the boys were liberal. Brother Litchfield was the auctioneer, and his tact and good humor added dollars to the treasury of the Lady McCabees.

JAPS STIR RUSS AGAINST U. S. A.

Hand Of Nippon Agents Is Seen In Attack On America

Washington, March 19.—Reports of growing anti-American feeling in Eastern Siberia have been for some time in the hands of the State Department. This was learned authoritatively today in connection with an Associated Press dispatch from Vladivostok telling of widespread criticism in Eastern Siberia of the operations of the American military forces there.

The reports, it was learned, came from both American diplomatic and military representatives in Siberia, and instances of this feeling were cited. Officials of the State Department, it was said, however, have thoroughly approved the conduct of the American forces under Major General, William H. Graves. Instructions were issued to General Graves before he went to Siberia, it was learned, to avoid carefully any act which would commit the United States government to either side in any factional troubles. These instructions, it was said, have been repeated from time to time, and strict observance of them by the American commander has aroused some hostility.

Attributed To Jap Agents.

Much of the hostility in Vladivostok toward Americans is attributed in well-informed circles here to activity of Japanese agents. It has been reported that about three weeks ago a Japanese publicity agent arrived in Vladivostok. Within a few days, these reports say, articles began appearing in the newspapers of Vladivostok, which are said to be under Japanese influence, reflecting on the United States and its Siberian policy, or, as the articles described it, its lack of policy.

In well informed circles it also has been said that Gen. Knox, commander of the British forces in Vladivostok, had not been at all times in full accord with the attitude of the United States and had urged upon Gen. Graves the advisability of taking a definite stand for one political faction in order to aid in the firm establishment of one government in Siberia, the policy of the United States, officials said, has been and still is that the Russian people must decide as to their own form of government and that government must be answerable to the Russians.

SLEEPING SICKNESS FOUND IN KENTUCKY

Henderson, Ky., March 18.—The first case of sleeping sickness to appear in this city is that of Lucille Vickers, 3-year-old daughter of Walter Vickers. The child had recovered from an illness of influenza and has been in a deep slumber for eleven days. All efforts of physicians to arouse the young patient have been unavailing. No hope is held out for its recovery.

PASSING OF LANDMARK A CENTURY OLD OAK

Through the kindness of Mrs. A. W. Logan we are able to offer our readers an interesting account of the passing of an ancient landmark, an old oak that stood for more than a century in the yard of the Foreman place, just outside of the city limits, as well as a brief account of an ancient Hartford family.

The ancient tree saw the homestead it sheltered built, nearly a century ago. It heard the first cradle song within its walls; it heard the song and laughter at marriage feasts, and it had heard the last funeral wails of all but two of the members of the large family that had once enjoyed its cooling shelter from a summer sun, or set beneath its spreading branches in the evening twilight. The home the giant oak adorned was old, even as Hartford itself is old. It was an acorn before the first cabin was built in the town. The fine old oak has seen nearly all of four generations pass away, and half the young people of that time have enjoyed its beauty and its shade, and the swing which once hung from its strong branches, where they sat when the summer stars and the soft moonlight shimmered

through, while they listened to the old story.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Payton (Jack) Foreman, who now occupy the old homestead, connect its present history with the days when the Peytons were the most prominent family of the county. Mr. Foreman's grand-mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Foreman, was a sister of Dr. Samuel O. Peyton, a pioneer doctor and congressman from this district. Her father, William Peyton, was one of the first settlers of Louisville, and at one time owned most of the land on which the city was built. He surveyed the city in 1780. The descendants of Dr. S. O. Peyton still own the compass with which these surveys were made.

William P. Peyton married into a wealthy and aristocratic Virginia family. The Peytons were also wealthy, and descended from a titled English family, which came to Virginia during the Revolutionary war. He and his father, Craven Peyton, who was killed by the Indians while returning from a surveying expedition, near Lexington, entered large bodies of land in Jefferson, Bullitt, Bourbon, Fayette and Shelby counties. It was in the good old times when a man would give 200 or 300 acres of land for a rifle or a horse. Peyton gave William Curlett, a relative from Virginia, a lot in Louisville, which Curlett sold for a leather hunting shirt. William Peyton lived for a number of years in Louisville, but removed to Bullitt county, where he died. His widow came to Hartford in 1820.

EASIEST WAY OUT.

County Tax Commission, Ward, mailed notices to all those whose property had been raised. Many of them came in to protest before the equalization board, but one farmer, who had received notice that his property had been raised \$685, wrote to Mr. Ward that he would not take the time and trouble to come before the board, and enclosed a money order for \$6.85; thinking that amount would cover the raise. Mr. Ward returned the money order, with an explanation he was not authorized to collect taxes. The honest farmer was taking the easiest way out.

DEATH AT BEAVER DAM.

Mrs. Jane Taylor died at her home, in Beaver Dam, Sunday, and her remains were buried at the Paxton grave yard, Monday. Her death was due to paralysis. She was about seventy-five years old. Before her marriage Mrs. Taylor was a Miss Paxton. She married Capt. Dick Taylor, who was an officer in the Union army. She was the mother of Mr. Everett Taylor, who for several years was postmaster at Beaver Dam, and who died a few months ago, in Illinois.

NEW SUITS FILED.

A number of new suits has been filed recently, among them we note:

Maude Austin sues James H. Austin for divorce and alimony. In her petition Mrs. Austin alleges the customary cruel and inhuman treatment, with settled aversion etc. She alleges her husband earns good money as an employee of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., and asks \$1,000 alimony and fifty dollars a month for the maintenance of herself and child.

D. B. Hancock and wife file petition in court, asking for an order of adoption of an orphan child.

In a suit of W. T. Hawes vs The Beaver Dam Coal company, the plaintiff alleges that by reason of the imperfect ventilation of the defendant's mine his health was permanently injured, while in the employ of said company. He asks for damages in the sum of \$2,250.

Chester Stevens and wife sue for an order of sale and division of the proceeds of the estate of A. L. Morton, deceased. The property consists of two lots in Hartford, and as a division of the property among the heirs is impractical the plaintiffs ask for an order of sale.

Harold Holbrook sues Carl K. Dreeses in the sum of \$4,526.69 cents, an amount alleged to be due for the drilling of an oil well, on the Wallace farm, near Dundee.

Lincoln Sweatt sues Mamie Sweatt for absolute divorce. Sweatt's allegation, if proven, should not confound the court in the matter of granting the prayed for relief. Sweatt alleges the former faithful spouse is now living with another man, somewhere in Tennessee.

CONGRESS MAY PASS A JOINT RESOLUTION

Declaring War Is Ended Says Lenroot and Then Wait

If President Wilson does not negotiate a peace treaty satisfactory to the Senate, Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, Republican, said in an address on the League of Nations before the Washington Commercial Club here to-night, Congress may pass a joint resolution summarily ending the war with Germany without a treaty, leaving American participation in the League of Nations to future determination.

Senator Lenroot declared he favored the general plan of the league as proposed, but would not be forced into voting for the constitution as now drawn without amendment.

Asserting that the United States to-day is in "a most critical situation," with American principles and ideals endangered by the plans for the league, Senator Lenroot continued:

"We are told that the President will not permit peace with Germany unless there is made as part of the peace treaty the constitution of the league as drawn in a large part by Great Britain. We are told that this will be done to force the Senate to accept without amendment this British constitution, revolutionizing our Government and its foreign and domestic policies. In other words the Senate is to be coerced to do something which it otherwise would not do, and public opinion in America is thus to be coerced into demanding ratification.

Will Not Be Coerced.

"In my judgement President Wilson has once more misjudged the temper of the American people and * * * the Senate. I will not be coerced into voting for the constitution for the league and I am sure the Senate will not be. The proposed constitution will be considered upon its merits * * * regardless of whether it is coupled with the peace treaty or not. If the constitution * * * should not be amended to protect and safeguard the interests of the United States, the Senate will propose such amendments as it may deem necessary."

Senator Lenroot said "the supposed club over the Senate postponing peace is * * * stuffed with straw," adding:

"It does not seem to have occurred to the President that if he is not willing to negotiate a treaty of peace satisfactory to the American people, Congress may itself, and undoubtedly will, pass a joint resolution declaring the war with Germany terminated. The Constitution clothes Congress with the power of declaring war, and the body that is given this power unquestionably has the power to terminate the war.

"Germany is whipped. We are asking for no annexation, no indemnities. We have accomplished the purpose we had when we declared war, and while it would be desirable to have a formal treaty of peace with Germany it is not necessary.

Can Declare War Ended.

"We can declare the war has ended and go on about our business, and I confidently predict that this is what will be done if the treaty is not ratified by the Senate. The proposed League of Nations will then have to be considered separately if it is considered at all. By this of course the United States will lose nothing, for the obligations imposed upon us by the proposed league far outweigh any possible benefits coming to us."

The Senator quoted from an address by President Wilson in 1914 in which the executive said "we should not form alliances with any nation in the world," and also from a statement by former British Ambassador Bryce commending the Senate for "discouraging the executive from schemes * * * for foreign enterprises and to save the country (the United States) from being entangled with alliances, protectorates, responsibilities of all sorts beyond its own frontiers."

"America does not need a League of Nations so much as a league of Nations needs America," said the Senator in conclusion, "and the American people are willing to enter such a league provided that the legitimate interests of America are properly safeguarded, which they are not in the constitution as now proposed."

GREAT BANKER URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION

In Starting Wheels of Industry To Avert Disaster.

Paris, March 12.—"I doubt if America has begun to comprehend the seriousness of the appalling situation which confronts Europe and the wreck which the whole fabric of civilization may be facing," said Frank A. Vanderlip to the Associated Press today. He had been investigating conditions in England and France and will continue his inquiries in Switzerland and Italy.

"America was once told there might be peace without victory," he said. "What we have is victory without peace. Production has ceased and unless production can be speedily resumed one's imagination cannot comprehend the chaos which may ensue."

"There is nothing to be gained by stopping to question who is to blame or by finding fault with the way events have been guided. The great productive machine of Europe must be started or the world will be confronted with a disaster such as no experience has recorded. Here in France everything waits on the settlement of the question of indemnity and the progress of events in Germany. Each day makes the prospect of indemnity less possible."

Wreck May Cover Europe.

"I have seen something of the utter wreck which the Central Empires inflicted throughout the war zone. It is complete—no words can picture truly how complete it is. That wreck, however, covers only a trip from the channel to the German border. There is possible a wreck that will cover all Europe. If production is not resumed, the horrors of war may be exceeded by the horrors of this after period, which is neither war nor peace, but a breakdown of the machinery of civilization. In the face of such appalling disaster every partisan consideration, every unessential difference of opinion should be instantly forgotten."

"Unless terms of peace can be speedily agreed upon, and unless these terms are such as will permit the resumption of something approaching normal industrial life, there is not merely a chance, there is a strong probability of Russian Bolshevism overrunning Germany. What Bolshevism is can never be really pictured by a normal mind. No description of it has ever been over-drawn. One may say that the temperament and psychology of Germany is not such as to lead that country to Bolshevism. Hunger can lead any country to Bolshevism and hunger is what Central Europe is facing."

"The stories which our soldiers tell of apparent ample food supplies on the Rhine should be taken only as indicating how completely governmental power over food control has broken down and how food stocks that are essential are being recklessly consumed. Pictures that I have received from the highest quarters relative to food conditions in Central Europe, both in and out of Germany, are sensational. They are sensational because the facts are sensational."

Must Start Production.

Whatever is being done in the way of alleviating conditions of starvation is necessary, but that is merely alleviation. It does not get at the root of the thing. That root runs down into the ground of production. If the situation is to be saved every effort must be bent toward solving the problem and again starting production."

"The first essential step is fixing the terms of peace. The danger from delay cannot be overestimated. One might speak of the seriousness of the financial situation in several European countries. It is serious beyond anything we have understood in America. Germany is paying a daily subvention to a million idle men. France has issued 33,000,000,000 francs of paper money, the limit of the latest law having been reached."

"An additional three billion francs will be authorized, but there is little advantage in discussing financial conditions in the face of this greater evil of a breakdown of industrial production. There is no economic legerdemain that can correct the financial difficulties of Europe. Production alone can do that. Production in sufficient quantities to permit the export of goods alone can permanently support exchanges."

U. S. Cannot Withdraw.

"There have been dreams of all the Allies sharing all debts. There have been plans proposed for international guarantees of exchanges. These are idle suggestions. There can be no international guarantee that can sustain exchanges while printing presses continue to make paper money."

"What can America do? There is certainly one thing that it cannot do and that is to withdraw itself to

rest in the belief that this chaos is remote and that America can avoid playing her part in international responsibility. We must think in international terms as we never thought before. The gigantic strength of our own position will not keep us free from the effects of events here. There is no time for narrow or provincial views."

"For example, criticisms of the actions of Governments here in excluding our exports show lack of understanding of the financial position of these countries. They have sustained exchanges because they could borrow from our government. When that ability to borrow ends these countries will be confronted by extreme difficulty in regard to their importation that it is possible for them to prohibit, in order to keep down the demand for exchange to pay for importation of food and raw materials."

"The necessity for machinery is imperative and these Governments are endeavoring to provide that everything possible shall be made within their own borders because they have not the means to make payments in foreign markets. They may have made some mistakes in laying embargoes, but in general the effort is one with which we sympathize, and do not criticize. The absolutely fundamental necessity of this situation is not charity. It is not loans. It is the organization of production and distribution."

"Transportation is breaking down and there will be sections that cannot be fed even if there were food and plenty in Europe to feed them. The first essential is to look facts in the face and they cannot be looked in the face until terms of peace are known and the available indemnity measured. Any useful indemnity for the time being must be measured in terms of goods and delay in announcing the terms of peace is rapidly moving into the future Germany's ability to produce goods."

Forgot What He Needed.

From the Republican, Mt. Gilead, Ohio:

The editor had an interesting experience some time ago, when a young gentleman came into this office and asked for a copy of the Marrow County Republican. He scrutinized it carefully when a copy was handed him, and then said: "Now I know!" What is it you are looking for," we inquired. "My wife sent me a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I forgot the name. I went to several stores and the clerks named over everything in the line on the shelf except 'Chamberlain's' I'll try again, and I'll never go home without Chamberlain's cough Remedy." The Republican would suggest to the proprietors of stores, that they post their clerks, and never let them substitute. Customers lose faith in stores where substituting is permitted, to say nothing of the injustice to makers of good goods and the disappointment of customers."

ATLANTIC FLIGHT TO BE MADE IN MONTH

New York, March 15.—Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, chief of the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repairs, announced here today that the navy would be ready to attempt the flight by heavier-than-air craft across the Atlantic Ocean within a month. "I do not believe that Great Britain will beat us across," he said, "if the attempt is made with heavier-than-air craft."

"We are under the impression in Washington, however," he continued, "that a dirigible trip will be undertaken by England."

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it I began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 476 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.

The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

THE BREAD OF LIFE.

"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." Glad it was church time! Such was the singular state of mind of this "Poor man," some clever modern man might say, "what did he want to go to church for? Why did he not get into his automobile and ride off? Where was his Sunday newspaper? Why did he not drown himself in its vasty deeps? Why did he not lounge around the house and read the latest novel? Could he not sleep at home? Who was this man that was glad it was church time, and when did he live? He was a Hebrew poet who lived three thousand years ago and sang some of the sweetest songs that ever this world heard and that are still singing their way through the world. There must, then, be some substance and worth and staying power in his poetry so that the world will not let it die. How many men live three thousand years after they are dead? How much of Tennyson or of Browning will remain after thirty centuries? We need to speak respectfully of this old Hebrew poet. The psalmist was no simpleton. Some very bright men always go to church. Some very great men have been glad to go to church. Gladstone went to church regularly; so did Lincoln and so did Roosevelt. We are in very good company when we go to church and we can give good reasons why we should be glad to go."

1.—The Church Promotes Prosperity.

We should be glad to go to church because it promotes prosperity. It inculcates truth and honesty, industry and thrift, mutual interest and service, and these are the foundations of business on which all true and lasting success must be built. This is the view of business men themselves. When promoters lay out a new town they generally set aside a choice corner lot which they will donate to a church, because they believe that a lot with a church on it will enhance the value of every other lot in the town. A few years ago we were riding into the city of Buffalo on a summer evening and picked up on the train one of the papers of that city. Our eye lighted on a column headed "Cold Facts." As it was a very hot evening and we felt the need of something refreshing we thought we would try some "cold facts." The column turned out to be an exploitation of the advantages of that city as a place of business and residence. Beginning at the top with single lines and growing into larger paragraphs as it went down the page the column told about the business blocks and manufacturing plants and transportation facilities and residential districts and splendid parks and the schools of that city, and down at the bottom in one of the largest paragraphs told of its churches but there was not a paragraph, not a line, not a cold fact, about the breweries and saloons of the city. Evidently the promoters did not think the saloons were an attraction, but they counted the churches one of the most splendid assets of that beautiful city by the lake. A few years ago a student graduated at Yale as an agnostic and went west, saying he would find a town in which there were no churches and settle there. He found such a town, but presently he wrote back to a class-mate who had become a minister and said, "Come out here and bring plenty of Bibles with you; this town is more like hell than any place I have ever seen." A farmer owned a farm near a hall in which infidel lectures were given, which he attended. But when he wished to sell his farm and advertised it, he mentioned the fact that it was near a good school and a Christian church, but said never a word about the infidel hall. Some sailors were wrecked upon an unknown island where they were in fear of savages. One of them climbed the bluff and saw a church spire and called back, "Come on, boys, here's a church." Why did those men feel safe when they saw that church spire? The church does promote prosperity. Take the churches out of any town or community and everything would go down in the market. Not an acre of ground or a steel beam would be worth as much. Human life would especially become cheap. Put the churches back, and everything would go up in value. Human life would rise to its highest worth as it becomes touched with divine issues and eternal life.

The Church Breaks The Monotony Of Life

We should be glad to go to church because it breaks the monotony of life. Variety is the spice of life, and monotony is deadly drudgery that kills. We all know how fatiguing it is to ride along a straight road on a level, because of its sameness, but when the roads wind up and down and around through picturesque scenes it is a constant refreshment and delight. One of the deadliest features of life in some heathen lands is that there is no regular rest day and not even a holiday. Life runs

in one ceaseless grind from the beginning to the end of the year. This monotony gets on the nerves and is a prolific cause of insanity. Our life is rushing on at high speed under great pressure and the strain threatens to get on our nerves and break us down in nervous prostration. If we do not have some regular relief and recreation. The Christian Sunday throws its barrier across the rushing torrent and slows it down or brings it to a stop. The burden of toil drops off the back and the body has rest and renewal, and mind and heart are reinvigorated. The noise of business is hushed, and the soul is given the opportunity to think on higher things and hear the voice of the Spirit. The Christian weekly day of rest exactly fits into our needs and could not be changed without individual and social injury. The French in the time of their revolution tried changing it to every tenth day, and the plan failed. The church, stands as the guardian of this day. Abandon the Church and Sunday will go with it, and then every one will toil at his work seven days in the week. As we value the cornerstone of our civilization, we should appreciate and respect and observe the Christian Sunday and on this day we should be glad when they say, "Let us go into the house of the Lord."

Bad Taste In Your Mouth.

When you have a bad taste in your mouth you may know that your digestion is faulty. A dose of Chamberlain's Tablets will usually correct the disorder. They also cause a gentle movement of the bowels. You will find this to be one of the best medicines you have ever become acquainted with.

INFLUENZA AND THE HORSES

That the United States Department of Agriculture should find it necessary to warn owners against the danger to their horses from the epidemic from which human beings have suffered so severely, is significant. The disease has already appeared among horses in several places and bears a close resemblance to the same malady among us. Disastrous epidemics of this nature among horses are recorded in Italy in 1301, in Germany in 1643, and among the European armies in 1711. In 1870-72 it fell like a scourge upon horses of the United States and Canada, threatening the business of the entire country.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTOR OIL

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17-YEAR LOCUST GOING SOME DAY TO BE GONE

Great Swarms Of Insects In Field And Wood This Year

Have you an ideal of the absolute in hopelessness?

Well, let it be said that the house in which you live is comparatively new—built within the past 17 years. The ground on which it stands was originally woodland. In the summer of 1902 all the trees thereabouts were full of 17-year locusts. Eggs were deposited in the branches, the larvae came out, dropped lightly to the ground, and dug in. The long period of subterranean existence is almost ended. In May of this year the insects will start toward the light and air—and will come in contact with the concrete floor of your cellar! There may be another situation as hopeless, but certainly not more so.

That clearing up of woodland for the building of houses and for cultivation is the principal agency that is making the 17-year locust, whose real name is periodical cicada, a vanishing species. Dr. Gideon B. Smith, one of the earlier scientific observers, allowed rather a melancholy note to creep into his invaluable manuscript when he wrote that future generations, if they read his writings at all, would shake their heads and think of him as a romancer. In the same note, also, C. L. Marlatt, one of the latest systematic observers, writes in his bulletin, "To the lover of nature, there is something regrettable in this slow extermination of an insect which presents, as does the periodical cicada, so much that is interesting and anomalous."

Thus, the present-day experts of the United States Department of Agriculture agree with the early observer that the time will come when there will be no periodical cicadas left.

But End Is Not Near.

That time, however, is a long way off. There will be multiplied millions of them this year and in other years to come. For many persons the cicada will be as new a sight as it was to the first observers when they came from Europe to the American forests. Modern writing on the subject is done, of course, in the light of all the observations that have been made through more than 200 years. They lack the freshness of the writings of men who saw the cicada before a literature of the insect had been built up. Those early writings, therefore, possess an unusual interest.

In 1669 Nathaniel Moreton, who lived at Cambridge, Mass., wrote "New England's Memorial." In it he told of "a kind of a pestilential fever" that had prevailed in 1633 and "carried off many of the whites and Indians in and near Plymouth."

"It is to be observed," he says, "that the spring before there was a numerous company of flies, which were like for bigness unto Wasps or Bumble-Bees, they came out of little holes in the ground, and did eat up the green things, and made such a constant yelling noise as made all the woods ring of them and ready to deaf the hearers."

The old gentleman is to be excused for believing that the cicadas "did eat up the green things." The appearance of the dead and withered branches doubtless was such as to justify such a conclusion.

One T. M., supposed to be Thomas Matthews, son of Gov. Samuel Matthews, of Virginia, who observed the cicadas in 1675, fell into the same error.

"The third strange appearance," he writes of the disasters of that year, "was swarms of flies about an inch long and big as the tip of a man's little finger, rising out of spigot holes in the ground, which eat the new-sprouted leaves from the tops of the trees, without other harm, and in a month left us."

What Another Observer Saw
Pehr Kalm a number of years later was a more accurate observer. He wrote a report on America for the Swedish Government, in which he said:

"There are a kind of locusts which about every seventeenth year come hither in incredible numbers. They come out of the ground in the middle of May and make, for six weeks together, such a noise in the trees and woods that two persons who meet in such a place can not understand each other unless they speak louder than the locusts can chirp. During that time they make, with the stinging in their tall, holes in the soft bark of the little branches on trees, by which means these branches are ruined. They do no other harm to the trees or other plants."

For nearly 300 years, then, the written record of the cicada has been piling up, undergoing corrections now and then, receiving new discoveries from time to time. As nearly as can

be judged, it is complete now. The latest addition is a circular, "The 17-Year Locust in 1919," written by Dixon Merritt, of the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture. It does not pretend to present new facts, but it gives a sufficient history of the cicada and the protective means that can be taken against. The circular will be available to interested persons in the 21 States where the periodicals will appear this year.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Owen Hurt or Maggie E. Hurt, deceased, will present them properly proven to me on or before June the 1st, 1919, or they will be forever barred.

D. B. RHOADS, Admr.
3514 Beaver Dam, Ky.

PRICE-FIXING FALLACIES.

A correspondent says that farmers want the prices of their products to be fixed not by the law of supply and demand but on the basis of cost plus a reasonable profit. We will all agree that it would be a fine thing if all prices could be fixed and maintained on the basis of cost plus a reasonable profit, but how can it be done? The answer to that question is not hard—it can't be done. Some folks propose to do it by an organization of producers which will control prices and refuse to sell below cost. We might as well recognize one fact now as later, which is that no organization can control prices. If it were possible to establish such control for a time it would inevitably defeat itself, for prices would then be set so high that production would be stimulated here and abroad until the whole scheme went to smash. And quite a smash it would be. Organizations to control prices are not desirable, but organizations to get the best possible prices are useful and there should be more of them.

This same correspondent repeats a very common fallacy when he says that farmers must take what they are offered for their products while other men can set their own prices and get them. The fact is that prices of commodities are not fixed according to the ideas of those who produce or distribute them but by conditions surrounding their production and sale. It is natural to jump to the conclusion that because a manufacturer or a merchant names the price he fixes to suit himself, but he cannot do this. If he could do it he would, and so would all of us, for human nature is much the same everywhere; but he must name his price according to the conditions which actually fix it. If he names it too high he does not sell, somebody else gets the business. These are general principles covering the manufacture and sale of merchandise, but there are exceptions, for instance in case of some patented articles. The influences which control prices of other things than farm products are not always so clearly visible as those which govern open markets, but they exist and operate just as effectively though perhaps less promptly. Let us try to go farther into all these matters than the surface and learn the truth about them.

For hoarseness, inflamed lungs or irritating coughs, Ballard's Hore-Hound Syrup is a healing balm. It does its work quickly and thoroughly. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Company.

A TRAVELING LIBRARY OR SCHOOL LIBRARY

No matter in what Southern state you live, you can now get help in starting a school library, and if your school hasn't started one, it is high time to see your teacher, your school committee and your county superintendent and get the movement going.

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and Alabama operate state-supported systems of traveling libraries. Collections of from 25 to 60 books are put up in strong, trunk-like boxes and sent to groups of five or ten responsible farmers, to county schools committees, to farmers' clubs, and occasionally to single individuals.

A postal card addressed to the State Library, Richmond, Va.; the North Carolina Library Commission, Raleigh, N. C.; the State Library, Nashville, Tenn.; the Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Ala.; the Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort, Ky.; or the State Library and Historical Commission, Austin, Texas, by residents of the respective states, will bring full information how these libraries may be secured.

Write for particulars and get a school library and traveling library. Or if you live in a state which has not yet made provision for helping its rural citizens get library advantages, resolve now to make your state legislature give the matter careful attention at its very next session.

WHAT TO DO AFTER RECOVER- ING FROM INFLUENZA.

Influenza is a treacherous disease. If one is fortunate enough to escape pneumonia during or immediately following the attack, the lungs and respiratory system are frequently so inflamed that tuberculosis develops. The heart is overworked and needs rest. Therefore do not return to work or leave home until you have regained your strength, whether it is a week or a month.

If complete recovery does not take place within two weeks, have your family physician carefully examine every vital organ and function of the body. Follow instructions the doctor may give you after such an examination.

What To Do After The Epidemic Is Over.

Secure the co-operation of your neighbors in petitioning your County Board of Health to establish a full-time health department in the county or organize the people and teach disease prevention. Everyone who has had influenza knows that prevention is better than cure.

If you live in a town, in addition to the above, see that the mayor and board of aldermen require soda fountains to use nothing but individual drinking cups, saucers and sterilized spoons. Also, that moving picture shows have thorough ventilation.

A Last Word.

Do not become unduly alarmed during the epidemic—use judgement and commonsense.

Be sure and help those who cannot help themselves. If precautions are taken it is not dangerous to care for the sick. During an influenza epidemic the dangerous fellow is not the sick-in-bed, but the one who goes about coughing, sneezing and spitting in a careless manner.

Influenza and la grippe are the same disease.

There are no vaccines or serums for influenza.

Do not waste your money on patent medicines—they are dangerous.

Don't give influenza to others and do not let others give it to you.—W. S. Rankin, M. D. Secretary North Carolina State Board of Health.

LABOR CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN U. S.

Paris, March 13.—The official communiqué of the international labor legislation commission of the Peace Conference, issued to-night, embodying the decision of the commission to recommend that the first meeting of the international labor conference to be held at Washington in October, reads as follows:

"The twenty-first and twenty-second meetings of the commission on international labor legislation took place under the presidency of Samuel Gompers. The third reading of the British draft convention was completed, with the exception of two articles on which a final decision was deferred until Monday.

The commission proceeded to discuss the arrangements for the first meeting of the international labor conference in October and decided to recommend to the Peace Conference that it should be held at Washington if the Government of the United States would consent to convene it.

HORSE MEAT.

We are often asked what we think of eating horse flesh. Apart from all sentiment we are frank to say that we doubt if any one, knowing the kind of horses that are destroyed, and from whose carcasses the flesh would be sold, would ever want to eat it. The price of healthy horses is too high to make their slaughter for food economically practicable. The horses that are cheap enough for slaughter are only the poor, worn out, and often diseased animals. That in many cases these sad creatures are worked over into bologna sausage and other food products, even where this is done in violation of law, is quite well known by those familiar with the business.—Our Dumb Animals.

OFFERS \$5 TO THIEVES WHO PULLED NEAT TRICK

Pittsburg, March 16.—H. Kraus, proprietor of a grocery here, was so completely fooled by thieves, that he has offered in the public print to "give \$5 to the thieves who pulled the clever game on him."

Kraus was sitting with a friend in his store when he was called to a public phone some distance away. The call was a fake. He was about to return when his friend came rushing in saying there was a stranger in the store who wished to see him, on "important business."

While the two men were out of the store the cash register was looted and \$27 taken.

OF COURSE.

"What is the plural of man, Willie?" asked the teacher of a small pupil.

"Men," answered Willie.

"And the plural of child?"

"Twins," was the unexpected reply.

PRINCE ALBERT

The national joy smoke



Copyright 1918
R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.

PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a hand-out for what ails your smokeappetite!

For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was scheduled in your direction!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; rolled into a cigarette it beats the band! Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the sport you've slipped-on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smokesystem! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

Tonny red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidifier with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MACHINE GUN MOWS DOWN GERMAN REDS

Berlin, March 14.—The courtyard of Moabit prison is a shambles to-night as a result of the execution by machine guns of 200 Spartacists chained in couples and lined up in column formation.

The prisoners executed were all males. Some were in civilian garb, but most of them wore military uniforms. They were the first victims of this substitute for the guillotine of the French revolution. Daily repetitions of the scene are promised by the government officials until the revolution has been eradicated.

The machine gun to be used for the wholesale execution was set up in the prison court by two young volunteers, who coolly awaited the formation of the victims against the wall and the command, "Fire!" at which they began cranking the deadly machine.

Men fell like nine-pins under the leaden stream, some vainly trying to dodge, others rolling on the ground in agony. The gunners continued cranking until there was no movement in the courtyard. They then dismantled and oiled the parts of the gun.

The bodies of the victims were carted away to a trench grave. The morgues of the city are overflowing with corpses of those killed in the street fighting. Hundreds of dead also laid out in hospitals.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Pritchard*

HELPING FATHER.

Ernest recently rushed into his father's study and asked whether he wouldn't be glad to know that his son had saved a dollar for him.

Whereupon father expressed his delight at the evidence of juvenile economy and incidentally handed Ernest a dime. Then it occurred to the parent to inquire how the dollar had been saved.

"Well, I saved it all right, dad," Ernest replied. "Don't you remember that you said you'd give me a dollar if I brought home a good report from my teacher? Well, I didn't."

THE EQUINE IMMIGRANT

The Harness Dealer gives us the following interesting figures relative to the history of the horse in America:

The first horses brought into any part of the territory at present embraced in the United States were landed in Florida by Cabeza de Vaca in 1527, 42 in number—all of which perished or were otherwise killed. The next importation was also brought to Florida by De Soto, in

1539. In 1608 the French introduced the horse into Canada. In

1609 the English landed at Jamestown, in Virginia, having seven horses with them. In 1629 Francis Higginson imported horses and other domestic animals into the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In 1625 the Dutch Company imported horses into New York. In 1750 the French of Illinois were in possession of a considerable number of horses.

Parcel Post Rates and Rules

Fourth-Class mail matter embraces all matter, including farm and factory products and books, not embraced in either first, second or third class, which is not greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employee or damage the mail equipment or other matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

The limit of weight for parcels for local delivery and for delivery at other post offices within the first and second zones is fifty pounds; for delivery in other than the first and second zones is twenty pounds.

The pound (zone) rates of postage for parcels mailed for local delivery at other post offices in various zones are as follows:

	Each	
First lb. add. lb. 50 lbs.		
City and Rural Route delivery	1/2 c	30c
First Zone	5c	1c 54c
Second Zone	5c	1c 54c
Third Zone	6c	2c 44c
Fourth Zone	7c	4c 83c
Fifth Zone	8c	6c 122c
Sixth Zone	9c	8c 201c
Seventh Zone	11c	10c 201c
Eighth Zone	12c	12c 240c

Example—To find the postage of a parcel weighing 18 pounds to the Fourth Zone: First pound 7c, additional 17 pounds at 4c. equals 68; total equals 75 cents.

ANY OLD JOB.

Convivialist plying the intriguing streets of Boston with a full cargo of liquor on board, observed a legend which ran, "Murderer Wanted," and taking time by the forelock, entered the station house and said to the sergeant:

"I'll take that job."—Cartoons Magazine.

The old man thinks he might run and dive from the spring-board, but he doesn't try it.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES

Barrel Weights—Flour, 196 lbs., salt, 280; beef, 200; pork, 200; fish, 200.

Anti-Freeze Solutions for Automobiles and Tractors—Good to 5 degrees below zero, 15 per cent each of alcohol and glycerine to 70 per cent water. Good to 10 degrees

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes:
"From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . .

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

The Hartford Republican

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring the paper sent
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Business Locals and Notices 10c
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insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions and Cards
of Thanks, 5c per line, money in ad-
vance.

Church Notices for services free,
but other advertisements, 5c per line.
Anonymous communications will
receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Cumberland 123
Farmers Mutual 59

FRIDAY MARCH 21

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce **L. S. Mason** a candidate for Representative of Ohio county, subject to the action of the Republican party at the primary election August 2, 1919.

We are authorized to announce **George Baker**, of Muhlenburg county a candidate for the nomination for State Senator in the 7th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Muhlenburg, Butler and Ohio, subject to the action of the Republican party at the primary election, August 2, 1919.

The Congress recently adjourned appropriated the staggering sum of \$57,000,000,000, which will certainly give it a permanent page in history.

Why does the President call upon Congress for \$750,000,000 worth of battleships to fight the wars his League of Nations is not going to let occur?

If we can't boost we won't knock, and seeing the counties all around us building good roads and loose leaf tobacco warehouses we'll just keep silent.

Pursuing our policy of throwing bouquets to the living rather than to the dead, we want to commend the very good service postmaster Shults and his efficient deputies are giving the public.

The Louisville Herald carried a list of probable nominees of the Republican convention, a few days ago. All the men mentioned live east of Louisville. Western Kentucky is going to have a voice in that convention.

There is a strong probability that the next legislature will pass a general tax measure that will build metal roads between the county seat towns of the state, and leave the building of lateral roads to the local pride of the counties.

The President says the League of Nations would not destroy the Monroe doctrine, but extend it to the whole world. This seems to us like the broad charity of the husband who would extend his love for his wife to the wives of all the neighbors.

Europe is booming the English premier, Asquith, for the first president of the League of Nations. Doesn't the stupid English know that our own Premier Wilson has been willing to delay the peace conference for weeks in his ambition for this position?

It is understandable how England and France would like to tie up the United States, in a league of nations, as a confederate for protection against the Teutons, but the average American citizen fails to see how such a combination would benefit his own country.

The New Republican congress is planning the policy of economy in public expenditures on a closer scale than ever before practiced by that body. The profligate waste of public money during the war, and the resulting alarming indebtedness, makes such a course imperative if the country is to be saved from bankruptcy.

Indications just now are that the experience of the German people with a Republic will be brief and unsatisfactory. The temper, taste and training of a people must finally determine the form of government they may find most effective, and it is not

improbable that a limited monarchy would best conform to the spirit of the German nation.

"Prohibition is won" shouts Billy Sunday. "Now for tobacco." Billy for Billy. We are with him. We have always had a dread of dying, and Billy offers hope. Let us make a long pull, a strong pull and all pull together to banish wickedness from the earth, by constitutional amendment, and then the good Lord, wanting an excuse to inflict the penalty of death, will leave us alone in our law-made paradise.

Hancock county voted on the 2c cent road tax Saturday, and gave it a majority of nearly four to one. It is difficult to account for the difference in results in two counties, adjoining each other, and possessing identical interests. Even precincts directly adjoining Ohio county gave heavy majorities for the tax. We are glad to see Hancock falling into the ranks of progressive counties, and hope her good influence will stimulate our own county to shake the moss from its back at the next road tax election.

We recently heard the theory advanced that the county farm should be put under the direct management of the county farm agent, with authority to direct the kind of crops to be planted, the general plan of cultivation, rotation of crops and fertilization. The theory appeals to us as a sound one, and we want to bring it to the attention of the Fiscal court. Since the almshouse keeper is charged with so much frequency he will very naturally cultivate the best fields, and neglect such care of the farm as would improve its fertility. Under the management of the county agent the farm could be improved from year to year, and made to be a contributing factor in the keep of the county's poor. The county could afford to furnish such seed and fertilizers as would tend to improve the property. We hope our Fiscal court will give the matter consideration in its next meeting.

It is apparent now that the President's trip to Europe was a colossal blunder. His presence there, insisting upon an impossible League of Nations scheme, hindered the progress of peace negotiations, with a resulting growth of Bolshevism in the countries of the central powers. The actual peace of the world demands an immediate formal peace. The Pope, who always speaks reluctantly with reference to the affairs of nations, issued a warning a week ago, and now comes Secretary Lansing urging an immediate peace as the only sure safeguard against anarchy. Fortunately while the President was back in America forty-four senators put a quietus on his League dream; this news was flashed to Europe, and the peace conference settled down to actual peace work. Peace is now in sight, but it was delayed by the President's meddling interference with the work of the conference.

The world war has torn society loose from its moorings, and the seeds of disorganization have been sown in every country of the world. The war has shown the populace the potency of its power, and the danger now is that the power may be abused in an unfit effort to build a new order upon the ruins of the old. Seeing such a possibility ahead Henry Watterson writes:

"But the whirl goes on; the yachts sweep proudly out to sea; the auto cars dash madly through the streets; more and darker and deeper do the contrasts of life show themselves. How long shall it be when the mud-sill millions take the upper ten thousand by the throat and rend them as the furies of the Terror in France did the aristocrats of the Ancient Regime? The issue between capital and labor, for example, is full of generating heat and hate. Who shall say that these, broken loose in the crowded centers of population, may not one day engulf us all? Is this old-fashioned pessimism or merely the vagaries of an old man dropping back into his second childhood, who does not see that the world war is regenerating mankind and woman kind; that we shall come forth all heroes and heroines; and that never again—never again?"

N. J. HOUSE REJECTS PROHIBITATION

Trenton, N. J., March 18.—The House of Representatives of the New Jersey Legislature today passed a resolution rejecting ratification of the national prohibition amendment. The amendment had previously failed of action in the Senate.

The House resolution was carried by a viva voce vote and there was no debate. The introducer of the Senate resolution caused it to be laid over indefinitely two weeks ago when it was seen that there were not enough votes to pass it. Chances for ratification as far as the present legislature is concerned are considered killed.

STRAY STREAKS

(By Fluke McFluke.)

I never saw as much water in this community in all my life, none of which is fit to fish in.

Who would have ever thought about it taking four or five gallons of maple syrup to buy one gallon of corn juice?

Albert Rial says he hopes when Ben Taylor comes into that period of life known as "dotage," he will be as easy to get along with as he now is.

That big rain Sunday and Sunday night came just in time to save me, as the wife had got all-het-up about me doing some gardening, in fact, it looked like we had almost reached the breaking point, see?

Rev. A. D. Litchfield has petitioned our fishing club for membership, but after due consultation with the members we figured 'twould be best to hold up admission of the Parson to full fellowship, until after July first.

Ben Taylor lows as how hard up A. Rial must have been when he traded for his popcorn and peanut sacks, as said bags are awful small from the bottom up, to say nothing of being as short as the dickens at the top end. For a trifle more, Ben says Rial could have bought a much larger bag.

I watched the cash drawer close for two or three days before the Pie Supper and on that evening securely locked same, placed the key in my pocket and as a result John Henry did not 'pear to be pie-hungry, that is, so's you could tell it, notwithstanding, to my certain knowledge, he told at least 8 or 9 ladies he was immensely fond of most all sorts of pies, and would surely be on hands.

Its mighty hard on a methodist to crawl out of bed in the A. M., turn on the light to look at the time and when he finds its only 4 o'clock, decides to go back to bed for a while, then get out 15 minutes to 5, to find that the durn fellow at the Plant has let all the juice leak out and not a sign of a light making apparatus in the whole house, other than rays from the epithets and blasphemous screeches he lets go at Ed. Lem & Co., for being asleep at the dynamo.

SHORT SERMON ON RIOT OF MILLIONS

By Arthur Capper,
U. S. Senator from Kansas.
The 65th Congress, just closed, made such lavish appropriations during and after the war that the job of spending the nearly \$6 billions appropriated was too big for the spenders. Consequently about 20 billions will be saved. The ultimate cost of the war will be about 60 billions. These figures are based on an estimate made in Washington.

No true American begrudged the amplest expenditures for the war—we had pledged our all, if need be—but dumping our resources in a heap and "going it diink" is not to make efficient use of them. Yet, with the war at an end, no enemy in sight, and the nations discussing peace and reduction of armament, this prodigal administration is urging the appropriation of nearly 2 billion dollars for a standing army and a record-breaking big naval program, the biggest naval program in history.

The symbolic device on the seal of the United States Treasury should be a sieve. The great pity is that the millions and billions which now pass through this great vacuum at Washington must be dug out of the earth by our workers and producers and then taken from the earnings of the common people and the pockets of the great consuming class, while at their source they represent natural wealth which can never be re-created for us.

Income Taxes.

One-fifth of every American's income will be taken from him this year for taxes direct and indirect. This is a result of the world's greatest financial drunk which has been going on for months at Washington. No orgy of spending in all history compares with it. One-tenth of this country's estimated wealth has been appropriated at a single term of Congress. On top of this, with a 7 billion issue of Victory Loan notes coming in April—the Treasury meanwhile borrowing money from the banks to meet running expenses—with the war an event of the past, this Congress O. K.'s, though it did not reach and pass, an appropriation of 720 million dollars for the navy, the greatest naval appropriation bill in the history of the world; provides for spending 1,070 million dollars on the regular army; and then, like a drunken sailor strewing the streets with his pay, throws away nearly 100 millions in small change on public-building and river-and-harbor "pork." An appropriation for the federal Em-

ployment Service, which might have been the means of saving us from something worse than a war in Europe—Bolshevism in America, for instance—was ruled out of order!

The drunken sailor even then, has the best of it over the spendthrift administration, for it is his own money he is throwing away, not millions and billions for which he is trustee, and his largeness of view, recklessness of consequences and princely contempt for money or its uses is born of an alcohol crazed brain. But no drunken sailor, however prodigal, has ever flung money broadcast with the reckless abandon with which billions have been and still are being spent by the present trustees of the nation.

Dollar Haters.

Americans often are accused of being dollar worshippers, but their administrations at Washington appear to hate the sight of money judging from the manner with which they throw it away and try to get rid of it.

It is due to this riot of indiscriminate and unexampled spending that the American people at the present time are the most heavily taxed nation on the globe.

The Treasurer of the United States estimates it will cost American taxpayers 1,200 million dollars a year for the next quarter of a century to pay off our net war debt, less the amounts lent to the allies.

This means we must be taxed every year for 25 years to raise 765 million dollars annual interest to be paid to bondholders. Also for an additional 417 millions a year to go into a sinking fund in order to pay off the principal.

In other words to lift this debt on the installment plan—and we now can lift it in no other way—we must pay 30 billions of dollars to square a debt of 18 billion dollars.

It is estimated that our total expenditures for the war itself will aggregate 30 billions, or 10 billions more than the combined resources of the twelve Federal Reserve banks.

For a standing army of 175,000 men \$1,070,000,000 would have been appropriated had Congress been able to reach the bill. That ought to give us an army of 175,000 major generals instead of soldiers.

No country in the world ever spent so much money on its military arm in time of peace as these appropriations for our army and navy. The naval appropriation alone exceeds the combined annual naval budgets of the world's three greatest maritime powers preceding the war. Added to this, 626 millions more are appropriated and turned over to the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation and others.

The new warships will be obsolete before there can be another great war. They will be rotting hulks long before half our war debt can be paid. In my humble judgement we are in much more danger of going into national bankruptcy than of going to war between now and the time this dearly bought war junk would have to be sent to the scrap heap even if the world fails to achieve a permanent peace.

One of the first things the new Congress should do is to establish a budget for the government. State and national budgets mean scientific people's money, instead of the "every thing goes" profligacy of the spoils system. They reduce expenses, they cut graft and "pork" to the minimum. Here is a reform THAT IS COMPU-

CERIALVO.

Mr. Ben Graves, of Rockport, died March 10, and was buried here the following day. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Allen, of Beaver Dam. Mr. Graves leaves a wife and seven daughters, besides a host of friends to mourn his loss.

Mr. Van House, who has been living on the Ross Morton farm, has moved to what is known as the C. R. Fulkerson farm, near here.

Mrs. Julia and Mary Morris were the guests of Mr. Robert Matthews and family, a few days last week.

Mr. Ray Hocker, of Centertown, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. Earl Carter.

Mrs. C. P. Morris has returned home after spending a few days with relatives, at Bevier.

Miss Mary Ethel Everly is visiting her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fulkerson, of Nelson.

Mr. Elbert Brown has moved into a house on his father's farm.

Mr. John Campbell Sr., is quite sick, at this writing, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Oscar Brown.

Dr. Taylor, of Hartford, and Dr. Smith, of Centertown, operated on Edward Blackburn, Monday, for head trouble, and he is thought to be doing very well at this writing.

SIX-HOUR DAY AND A FIVE-DAY WEEK URGED

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18.—Recommendations for a six-hour work day, a five-day week, an increase in wages of miners of the country were made today by Frank J. Hayes, president of the United

SPRING FASHIONS

Interpreted in a Charming
Original Manner at

CARSON & CO.'S

THE new assortment of Coats and Suits, Hats, Skirts, Blouses, Wraps, Footwear and accessories just arrived, puts a vest and keen interest into the selection of the spring wardrobe—which may be planned tomorrow, if you wish. Even though you think it yet early for the formulating of definite ideas as to your likes and dislikes in things for the new season, the news of the arrival, in generous assortments, of new fashions at Carson's should prove a spur to action.

Coatsuits \$15.00 to \$32.00

Coats \$8.00 to \$25.00

Visit Us For Your
Spring Needs

Carson & Co.

Hartford, Ky.

FORD

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Factory has not yet reached normal production. It will take some time, after being entirely given over to war work. We are getting a few cars right along, and suggest that you leave your order with us as soon as possible and we will deliver as soon as possible. Runabout, \$500; Touring Car, \$525; Coupe, \$650; Sedan, \$775; One Ton Truck Chassis, \$550. These prices f. o. b. Detroit. Don't forget the service we give in our shops, genuine Ford Parts, Ford skill and Ford prices.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.

Beaver Dam, Ky.

Mine Workers of America, in his address at the opening session of the Policy committee of the organization here to-day. He also recommended that miners have the right to organize and to bargain collectively with the Government in making wage scales in case of nationalization of mines.

Diverging from his prepared formal recommendations and remarks, President Hayes said to the conference:

"It is unfortunate that the press and the public have some times misunderstood the attitude of the miners and the labor movement in regard to important matters. What we recommend and what we hope to attain is not Bolshevism."

Mr. Hayes said he recommended the six-hour day and five-days a week as a remedial proposition to solve the peculiar existing situation in the mining industry of the country. He called attention to unemployment under the present system and hazards of the industry.

In support of his recommendations for a substantial increase on all tonnage, day work, yardage and dead work prices, Mr. Hayes cited the cost of living, and what he said was lack of opportunity for miners to make an average wage because of idleness at the mines.

Recommending the nationalization of the mines, Mr. Hayes said: "I feel we should use all the economic and political power of our great organization to attain this end. * * * The nationalization of mines will substitute co-operation for competition and insure in a practical way the stability of the great basic industry in which we are engaged. * * * Under the nationalization of mines we find a practical way to realize the reforms so necessary to the wellbeing of the mine worker."



MILLINERY OPENING

We extend to the ladies of Ohio county
a special invitation to be present

Saturday, March 22

at our

Spring Opening

of

Millinery.

Will have on display our entire line of Silks; Wash
Fabrics in all the new spring weaves. Also our com-
plete line of Ready-to-Wear Garments.

Visit us and get a glimpse of the new spring merchan-
dise. Anticipating your presence, and thanking you
in advance for same, your friends,

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

The Hartford Republican

FRIDAY.....MARCH 21

H. & E. R. TIME TABLE.
South Bound, No. 116—
Due at Hartford.....9:05 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford.....6:45 p. m.
(Both "Mixed" Trains.)

Personal News and Social Events.

U. S. CARSON has the American
fence.

Seed Potatoes at low prices. See
W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Deed and mortgage blanks for sale
at this office.

Rev. A. D. Litchfield will preach at
Goshen, Sunday.

Mr. Wat Stevens, of Dundee, was
among our callers, Wednesday.

Miss Lettie Marks is spending the
week with friends, in Owensboro.

Mrs. Isaac Foster spent Monday
with her mother, at Centertown.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ford are the
parents of a baby boy, born Satur-
day.

Mrs. Daisy Mosley and Miss Sadie
Hudson spent Wednesday in Owens-
boro.

The federal order requiring a li-
cense for buying explosives, has been
revoked.

Mr. H. P. Taylor attended the Car-
roll meeting, in Louisville, a few
days ago.

Mr. S. E. Hunter and family, of
Equality, are visiting relatives, at
Livermore.

Mrs. Sallie Fant, of Fordsville, is
visiting her son, Mr. Walter Fant, in
Leitchfield.

Mrs. Mary Embry returned to her
home, at Cromwell, Tuesday after a
visit with her brother, Mr. R. B. Mar-
tin.

Mrs. W. W. Harris is visiting re-
latives in Hopkins county.

Mr. Willie Petty, of Barretts Ferry,
was in town, Wednesday.

Mr. Amos Carson went to Louis-
ville the first of the week.

Mrs. R. B. Martin is visiting her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fleener,
near Cromwell.

Mrs. Timor Westerfield, of Beda,
is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. H.
Gillespie, this week.

Van Crabtree and family, who have
been in Illinois for the past two years,
have returned to Hartford.

Miss Gertrude Schlemmer returned
Tuesday from a weeks visit with Miss
Geneva Goff, of Central Grove.

Miss Lula Gibbs, of Cincinnati, will
have charge of the Millinery depart-
ment for Fair & Co., this season.

Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. A. C. Porter
and Miss Myrtle Lashbrook were in
Owensboro, Wednesday, shopping.

Mr. Cicero Crowder, office deputy
in Sheriff Bratcher's office, will move
to his home, near Select, next week.

Mr. I. S. Mason, candidate for the
Republican nomination for represen-
tative, was in town Saturday night.

Mrs. M. P. Maddox has returned to
her home, at Equality, after a visit
with her daughter here, Mrs. J. C.
Hill.

Twenty head of young stock cattle
for sale.
C. B. CARDEN,
Hartford, Ky.

Mr. David Wilson, of Prentiss, is
visiting his uncle, Mr. Joe Wilson.
Mr. Wilson recently returned from
France.

Harold Holbrook and Beatty Han-
cock left Saturday, in an automobile,
for Texas, where they will engage in
business in the oil fields.

Commonwealth's Attorney C. E.
Smith went to Calhoun, Monday to
officiate at the March term of the Mc-
Lean county circuit court.

Mr. Rowan Holbrook came up from
Owensboro to have charge of the
Bank of Hartford, while Cashier Ow-
en Hunter, is away, in Chicago.

The Fiscal court will meet in regu-
lar session Tuesday, April 1.

Mrs. Will Wallace and son, Wil-
lian, of Fordsville, are visiting re-
latives, in Tennessee.

Mrs. P. O. McKinney, of Center-
town, was the guest of Mrs. R. H.
Gillespie, the first of the week.

Alva Blacklock and his wife, near
Narrows, are both very ill of pneu-
monia, following an attack of influ-
enza.

Judge Cook went to Banock, in
Butler county, Tuesday, to see his
father, who is very ill. The elder
Cook is 99 years old.

Mr. Henry Henshaw has received
advice that his son, Mack, who re-
cently returned from France, is sick
in a New York hospital.

Master Loyd Eldy Ward, who has
spent the winter with his grandmoth-
er, Mrs. J. A. Bennett, has returned
to his home, at Norceek.

President Wilson recently appoint-
ed Mr. John W. Taylor postmaster at
Stone, Ky. Mr. Taylor is a son of
Dr. J. W. Taylor, of Hartford.

Groceryman, Cleve Her, and cash-
ier of the Bank of Hartford,
Owen Hunter, made a business trip
to Chicago, the first of the week.

Superintendent Howard has receiv-
ed the final installment of money for
payment of the teachers, and they
will all be paid in full next week.

Misses Hula King and Winnie
Dean Mosley have gone to Bowling
Green, where they will attend the
Bowling Green Business University.

Only one marriage license was is-
sued by the County Clerk since Fri-
day. John Robert Richardson and
Early May Bartlett were the happy
pair.

If you like the Republican tell
your neighbor so, and ask him to
subscribe for it. By doing so you
will favor us and do your neighbor a
service also.

Mr. Ray Cook, son of Judge Mack
Cook, has been appointed a deputy,
by sheriff S. A. Bratcher. Mr. Cook
was recently discharged from the
military service, at Camp Taylor.

Mrs. Cal P. Keown, who has been
in a Louisville Hospital for some
time, came home Monday, somewhat
improved. She will return to the
hospital within about two weeks.

Hartford Lodge, No. 675, F & A
M., will hold a special session this
evening for the purpose of conferring
the first and third degrees. All
members are requested to be present.

The local exemption board has fi-
nally finished its work and adjourned.
The expensive conduct of this
board is an object lesson of govern-
ment extravagance in transacting busi-
ness.

The predicted coming of the seven-
teen and thirteen-year locusts is at
hand. The advance agent of the
locust army was unearthed by Joseph
Carson, while planting some fruit
trees, Friday.

Butler county voted the road tax
Saturday. We are glad to see the
counties all around moving with
progress. It is infectious and will
finally stimulate Ohio county to
greater enterprise.

Complaint comes from the coal
miners that work is slack. Owing
to the rush to store coal early in the
fall, and the light winter, the opera-
tors are having trouble getting or-
ders to keep their mines running.

Earl Shreve, whose home is with
his uncle, Esquire Leslie Combs, has
been discharged from the navy, and
is at home. He showed us a hand
grenade, the first we have seen. It
is a murderous looking instrument.

A dance was given, at the rink,
last night. Quite a number of Hart-
ford's young folks and several
couples from Beaver Dam spent a
pleasant evening. The music was
furnished by a party from Owensboro.

Many soldiers, under the impres-
sion their uniforms must be returned
to the War Department, are sending
them in. Just before adjournment
congress passed an act making the
uniform and personal equipment of
the soldier his personal property, and
should be retained as such by the
discharged soldier.

We now have the one and two row
Hoosier corn trucks. Osborne Disc
Harrows with drills and tandem at-
tachments. One horse Cultivators
with 5 and 14 teeth. Fifty and sixty
tooth section Harrows.

We invite your inspection.
4-t W. E. ELLIS & BRO.

Mrs. Thomas Brown, of Center-
town, is seriously ill of pneumonia
and complications. Her children
Mrs. Lon Rogers, of Pikeville, Mrs.
Harry King, of Texas and son, Lu-
ther, of Wyoming, are at her bed-
side.

Stolen—On Sunday, February 3,
an automobile lap robe, red and
black, about 8 feet square. Any one
having knowledge of same please no-
tify

CARL SANDEFUR,
Beaver Dam, Ky.

Rough River Lodge, No. 110, K. of
P., will convene in special session,
Wednesday evening, March 26, at
which time installment of officers
will take place, as well as other busi-
ness of importance. All Knights are
urged to be present.

Floys Smith qualified in county
court as guardian of his daughter,
Mrs. Ina Crowe. Mrs. Crowe's hus-
band was killed in France, in Septem-
ber. Mrs. Crowe being below legal
age, required a guardian to collect
the insurance her husband carried on
his life.

The recent season is resulting in
the moving of a great deal of tobacco
to market. Much of it is going to
Owensboro, and not a little of the
product is being delivered to the
houses here. Tice Burns is now
hanging a part of his purchase, for
the purpose of re-drying it.

We suggest a public street work-
ing, on the pike, east of the rail-
road. The ditch from Tom Likens'
residence to the foot of the hill has
almost entirely filled up, and recent
rains have flooded the street, the
surface of which is being rapidly
washed away. Some steps should be
taken to stop the ruinous washing of
this street.

A report was circulated here yester-
day morning that William Lake
had received official notice that his
son, Corbet, had died as a result of a
wound received in battle some
months ago. Later in the day Mr.
Lake came into the Republican office
and exhibited to us a letter, just re-
ceived, which conveyed the informa-
tion that the war department had lost
trace of his son, but was in possession
of no evidence of his death.

Old Union Neighborhood, near Se-
lect, has a group of old people, per-
haps not equalled by any other com-
munity in the county. The old folks
are: Joe Baize, 98 years; Sallie Rog-
ers, 88 and America Baize, 100. Mrs.
Baize is a sister to Capt. Ben Duvall,
deceased, who was the first Republi-
can sheriff to be elected in Ohio
county. Capt. Duvall was an officer
in the Union army, and was elected
sheriff just after the close of the war.

Marshal Burton, of Fordsville,
brought Stant Stone to Hartford,
Wednesday, for a lunacy trial. Stone
came to Fordsville Tuesday night,
from Owensboro, with sixteen short
pints of whisky in a suit case, and
was taken in charge by the Marshal.
However, Stone was brought in for
the lunacy inquest, rather than to
answer a charge of bootlegging. He
has been in the asylum on a former
occasion. Judge Cook being out of
town, Stone was detained in the jail
until the Judge's return.

REST ROOM COMMITTEES

Organization for the founding or
opening of Hartford's much need-
ed Rest Room has been completed
by the creation of an Executive Com-
mittee, and committees for procuring
funds, publicity &c. The Executive
Committee is composed of Mrs. S. O.
Keown, Mrs. W. S. Tinsley, Mrs. J. H.
B. Carson and Mrs. J. S. Glenn. A
meeting of all the Committees has
been called for 2:30 o'clock, P. M.
Monday, March 24th., at the Red
Cross Rooms. Every individual
member of all committees is urged
to attend this meeting.

GERMAN OFFICERS SLIP INTO SOUTH AMERICA

Buenos Aires, March 18.—La Ra-
zon announces that between a dozen
and fifteen German officers arrived
here from Amsterdam on board the
steamer Frisia under assumed names.
Their passports, vided by the Soviet
government in Germany, were issued
by the Argentine consul general in
Hamburg on December 5 of last year.
Among the officers was a former sub-
marine captain, named Seidel.
An Argentine student, returning
from Hamburg on the Dutch liner,
also had his passport vided by the
Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

MISSOURI SENATOR ASKED TO RESIGN

Jefferson City, Mo., March 19.—
James A. Reed, United States sena-
tor from Missouri, was called upon to
resign his seat in the senate in reso-
lutions adopted here today by a con-
ference of fifty of the sixty-seven
Democratic members of the House of

A Dollar in The Bank Is Worth Two in the Hand !

It piles up in the Bank be-
fore you know it. A dol-
lar in the Bank is doubly
valuable. It adds to your
self-respect and helps
your credit.

BANK OF HARTFORD

Hartford, Kentucky.

Poultry Wanted

We have a poultry car at Cen-
tral City all the time, and pay car
prices in cash at Hartford, every
day in the week, so don't worry
about receiving car prices.

We guarantee contracts made by
phone, call us over either line.

Davidson-Seay-Adams Company

License No. G-04781.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO., Managers,
Hartford, Kentucky.

Representatives. The action was
taken, conference leaders announced,
as a result of Senator Reed's address
to the Legislature yesterday, in which
he attacked the proposed League of
Nations.

470,736 U. S. TROOPS HAVE SAILED FOR HOME

Washington, March 18—Figures
made public by the War Department
today showed that 470,736 officers
and men of the American expedition-
ary forces had sailed for home up
to March 14. That number repre-
sented 24 per cent of the strength of
General Pershing's forces on Novem-
ber 11 and left 1,478,580 in France.
Of the total returned home or on
the way 176,516 were casualties, in-
cluding sick and wounded. Out of
687,074 infantry in France in Novem-
ber, only 89,494 had been returned,
while the field artillery figures showed
73,058 sent home out of 213,846

Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION AND SOLDIER BANQUET

Program for the Y. M. C. A. Con-
vention which convenes here April,
1st and 2nd, and arrangements for
the Returned Soldier-Sailor Banquet
on the evening of the 1st have been
completed. Invitations are being
sent to all returned Soldiers and
Sailors, in so far as addresses can be
procured, and it is the request of
those in charge of invitations, that
any party failing to receive invita-
tion within the next day or two, kindly
write Miss Elizabeth Moore, Hart-
ford, Ky., signifying their intention
of being present, though no formal
invitation was received. Do not fail
to notify Miss Moore of your ex-
pected presence and be sure to wear
your uniform.

Herbine cures constipation and re-
establishes regular bowel movements.
Price 60 cents. Sold by Ohio Coun-
ty Drug Co.

1891 to 1919

There
Must
Be a

REASON!

For a steady increase in
Business and we believe that
honest goods at honest val-
ues accounts for this large
increase. We have a full
line of Implements, Vehic-
les, Ranges, Hardware and
Harness displayed on our
sample floor and we would
be delighted to have you
look them over before you
buy. The first car of Bug-
gies for this season has just
arrived. A square deal
awaits you at our store.

J. D. WILLIAMS & SONS
Beaver Dam, Ky.
Cumberland Phone.

FARM DEPARTMENT.

Cooperation Important Factor In Control Of Animal Disease.

Prevention and eradication of diseases of domestic animals, as well as of the human race, should be matters of public interest.

On the wholesomeness of food, and especially of meats and dairy products, depends in large measure the health and vitality of everyone.

With the improvement of animal-breeding methods, with increased value of live stock and larger individual herds, diseases become more important problems than formerly in live-stock production.

Tuberculosis of cattle and swine, hog cholera, and the Texas-fever type are among the principal sources of loss which the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to reduce through vigorous campaigns of education and regulation.

The principal diseases can be prevented or controlled by practical methods now in use which have resulted in marked progress.

The rate of progress, however, depends largely on the support of the work by live-stock growers, public officials, educational leaders, the press, and all others interested in the Nation's economic welfare, public health, and an ample supply of wholesome meats and dairy products.

The public's cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry will strengthen its efforts in eradicating live-stock diseases and improving the quality and economical yield of animal food products.

Give Cows Palatable Feed.

Palatability is of great importance in successful feeding. The best results can not be obtained with any feed which is not well relished by the cow; consequently any unpalatable feed to be used should be mixed with those that are appetizing.

There are many advantages to be gained when the stock raisers of one community raise the same breed. Better prices may be secured from the sale of a uniform product and suitable breeding stock can be secured near home.

Much food is thrown away because so many people do not know how to utilize left-overs or will not take the trouble to keep and prepare them. Left over cereals can be reheated or combined with fruits, meats, or vegetables into appetizing side dishes. Even a spoonful of cereal is worth saving to thicken soup, gravy or sauce.

Chicks Like Variety Rations.

Chicks like eggs, jonnycake, pin-head oatmeal, rolled oats, stale bread and milk mashes. As the young fowls get older and stronger the number of meals may be decreased and the amount of food for each meal may be increased. Cracked corn, cracked peas, broken rice and charcoal, millet or rape seed may be added to the chicken menu.

Sire Is Half Of Bred.

The sire is really half of the herd when both sire and dam are pure bred. But where a pure bred sire is used on a scrub herd, he becomes more than half the herd because all blood line improvement must come through him.

Prepare That Hot Bed.

Now is the time to prepare your hotbed, putting in the manure, allowing it to heat and cool down for a few days before planting any seeds. You can sow the seed of the cauliflower, early celery, early cabbage, and early tomato plants in the hotbed by the first of March.

Exports Of Refined Sugar.

The total exports of refined sugar from the United States in recent years have been as follows:

	Tons of
1912	2,240 lbs.
1913	35,124
1914	23,112
1915	174,289
1916	430,168
1917	703,862
1918	451,221
1919	150,556

The Grain Drill Pays.

A three year trial in drilling compared with broad-casting oats at the Illinois Experiment Station gave an increased yield of 5.3 bushels per acre each year and one bushel less seed was planted in the drilled field. At the Iowa Station a four years trial with winter wheat gave an average yield of 4.2 bushels more grain per acre from drilling.

Agent Was Stumped.

A farmer not long ago stumped the county agent. He wanted to know why his garden grew such splendid vegetables when it had been announced so often that practically all land under constant cultivation was very acid and needed lime. A line to the College of Agriculture at

Lexington, Ky., brought the following reply:

"As a general thing gardens to which large applications of farm manure are systematically added, are not as much in need of liming as are average field soils not receiving large applications of organic matter. In other words, a plentiful supply of organic matter up to a certain limit off-sets the injurious effects of an acid soil condition."

At every farm home there should be a strong ladder and one that will reach to any roof on the premises. Many fires start in shingle roofs and in attics from sparks from chimneys, hence it is very desirable to have ready a means of access at once to the blaze with a bucket of water or a fire extinguisher. The ladder is sometimes needed, too, in rescuing persons who have been trapped in the upper stories of a doomed building. Keep the ladder at home and in a place where it may be quickly secured by any member of the family who happens to discover a fire in any of the buildings.

Sometimes you meet an automobile-driver who needs a new inner tube in his head.

Hatching Chicks With Hens.

If we imitate Nature in building nests for sitting hens there will be fewer eggs broken. We have noticed how the mother hen builds her nest hidden on the ground or in the hay. The nest is shallow and the eggs do not roll on top of each other or out of the nest. The mother hen simply steps on the nest and does not jump down upon the eggs as is the case when she is compelled to jump down into a deep box where the hatching eggs are close to the bottom.

The ration of the hen during the period of incubation is important. Plenty of hard corn helps the hen to keep warm and this should compose the bulk of the ration. It pays to take each hen off the nest every day and give her a chance to dust and exercise. We manage most of our sitting hens by placing them in colony houses, each hen on her eggs in a separate brood coop. Each day the hens are removed by raising the lids of the coops. They have access to grit, charcoal, green food, bran and grain. Usually each hen will return to her own nest, but about 20 minutes after removing them we go around and see that the hens are back on their eggs. Then the brood coops are closed for another day. In this way the nests are kept clean and the hens keep healthy.

To Keep Hogs Healthy.

No one should attempt to raise hogs unless he is willing to give them good food to eat, good care, and protect them in every way possible from disease. Worms, hog cholera, lice and canker sore mouth kill large numbers of hogs throughout the South, especially little pigs.

To prevent worms, keep the following charcoal mixture before the pigs all the time:

- Charcoal, 1 bushel.
- Hardwood ashes, 1 bushel.
- Salt, two pounds.
- Air-slacked lime, 8 pounds.
- Sulphur, 4 pounds.
- Pulverized copperas, 2 pounds.

First mix the lime, salt and sulphur thoroughly, and then mix in the charcoal and ashes. Dissolve the copperas in two quarts of hot water and sprinkle it over the whole mass, mixing thoroughly. Store this in a barrel under shelter, and keep some of it in an open shallow box, where the hogs can get it as they wish.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Growing Early Vegetables.

(W. H. Little.)

For many years I have been interested in gardening and the experience I have had and the knowledge I have gained following one crop with another, I am confident will be worth many dollars to others as it has been to me. I will now tell how I made four crops on eight rows, 112 feet long across my garden, in 1918. On March the first I fertilized the land well with fertilizer from the cow lot. Then I plowed the land well, making a good seed-bed, laid off the rows two and one-half feet; then put out onion sets, thick enough to pull out every other one to eat while young and tender. At the same time I put out onion sets, I planted an early kind of cabbage in another part of the garden. After I thinned the onions the cabbage was ready to thin, so I set the cabbage three or four feet between the onions. I kept them thoroughly cultivated, which caused them to grow very fast, and I made a fine crop of onions and cabbage. I kept the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass. In June, I scattered another coat of fertilizer between the rows of cabbage, mixed it well with the earth by plowing it with a small sweep, throwing up a

small ridge. I set those ridges with Triumph sweet potatoes, which I had to water for three days, as it was very dry and dusty at that time. Some of them died, leaving skips, in which I planted Kentucky Wonder beans. By the time the potatoes and beans got ready to be worked the cabbage had been used up. I gave the first working with a hoe and then laid them by with a plow. The vines covered the ground solid and were half-a-leg deep to a man. Just before frost I fed them to the cows. Made lots of potatoes, as fine as ever grew in Mississippi, which I used for cow feed as they were planted so late I was afraid they would not keep well. I had plenty of beans until frost.

Pruning Old Trees.

When an apple tree has reached a height of 18 or 20 feet it is time to begin heading back. This height is about the limit up to which good spraying can be done, and picking becomes more hazardous in trees allowed to exceed it. It is better to limit the height of the tree than to let it grow higher for a few years and then cut it back. The cutting back should be made on wood three or four years old and just above strong lateral branches which can supply sufficient leaf surface and bearing wood.

If old trees have been neglected and allowed to grow with little or no pruning for a number of years heading back can best be done by degrees, pruning back part of the top one year and completing the rest of the work the next.

Prune Grape Vines.

With the approach of spring it is very important that all grapevines and other small fruits be pruned, sprayed and given proper attention. Grapes especially need attention at this time. If the vines have not been pruned, do not delay but prune them at once. If the pruning is put off too long the vines will bleed and lose their vitality. There are two or three methods of pruning grapevines, but the main essential is to prune back the lateral branches that were formed last year, leaving about three or four buds; also, if the number of these branches is too great, they should be thinned out and only the stronger ones left.

The fruit is borne on the new wood formed during the early springtime, and the old wood simply serves as a basis for the production of this new wood. If the vines are left without pruning, a great number of new branches will be formed, the vines will be too thick, and the fruit small and inferior. It is a good plan to spray the grapevines with a commercial lime sulphur solution, at the rate of one part to nine parts of water, this spray to be applied before the buds start. Later, after the fruit has set, make two sprayings with Bordeaux mixture consisting of 1 pound of copper sulphate, 1½ lbs. fresh stone lime, and 12 gallons of water. The copper sulphate should be dissolved in about 6 gallons of water, and at the same time the lime should be slacked in a little water, then diluted to 6 gallons, and the two solutions poured together and used immediately. This spray will go a long way toward preventing rot and mildew of the grapes.

A very simple method of protecting grapes from rot is to place a 2-pound bag over each bunch, tying the bag around the stem of the bunch by means of a short piece of string. The bunches of grapes will develop in these paper bags and will be protected from decay, bees and other insects.

Spraying Treatments For Insects.

Apples—Usually need four sprayings, as follows:

1. Late winter before the buds open. Use commercial lime-sulphur wash, 1 gal. to 8 gals. water or make your own lime-sulphur wash, 1 gal. to 8 gals. water (see Directions 1) or make your own lime-sulphur wash, (see Directions 2.)
2. Just after blossoms fall. Use commercial lime-sulphur 1½ gal. to 50 gals. water and add 3 pounds arsenate of lead. (Directions 1.)
3. 3 or 4 weeks later. Use poisoned Bordeaux. (Directions 4)
4. Ten weeks later. Same as last spraying.

Pears—Usually two sprayings are enough.

1. Late winter before buds open. Use commercial lime-sulphur wash 1 gal. to 3 gals. water (see Directions 1), or make your own wash (Directions 2.)
2. Just after blossoms fall. Use commercial lime-sulphur 1½ gals. water, and add 3 pounds arsenate of lead. (Directions 1.)

Peaches—Early varieties need only the first three sprayings indicated. Elberta and later varieties need the fourth spraying.

1. Late winter before the buds open. Use commercial lime-sulphur 1 gal. to 8 gals. water (Directions 1), or make your own wash. (Direction 2.)
2. After petals fall, when young peach begins to split the shuck of

the bloom. Use the poisoned self-boiled lime-sulphur wash. (Directions 3.)

3. Two weeks later, same as last spraying.

4. (For Elberta and later varieties.) Month before due to ripen. Same as last spraying, but use no arsenate of lead.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, Etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

TOTAL DEATH TOLL IN GREAT WORLD WAR

Russia's Loss was Greatest with Total of 1,700,000; Germany paid Second heaviest Human Toll, and America with the smallest number of all, lost 50,000.

Washington, March 1.—Battle deaths during the war among all participants, so far as available statistics show, were given on March 1, by Gen. March as 7,334,000. This represents only men killed in action or died of wounds.

In the list prepared by the general staff, Russia led with a total of 1,700,000; Germany was second with 1,600,000 and the United States last with 50,000.

Approximate figures for other nations were: France 1,385,200; England 706,700; Italy 460,000; Turkey 250,000; Belgium 102,000; Rumania 100,000; Serbia and Montenegro, 100,000; Austria-Hungary 800,000; Bulgaria 100,000 and the United States 50,000.

AMERICAN GOT ROOSTER.

An American private spied a rooster prowling around a farm house in No Man's land just after the Americans had captured Very. Being hungry, and having an appetite for roast chicken, this American private decided to crawl up on the rooster and trap him in the building.

The American was about to lay his hands on the astonished rooster when a German entered the rear door of the building, bent on the same mission. Both were so surprised that they stood for a moment and glared at each other, then the American motioned for the German to do a right flank on the prey they were after and both closed in on him. The rooster was captured by the American, who later returned to the American lines with both rooster and German in tow.

Later, at the regimental P. C., the German roasted the chicken for his captor, who shared it with him.

COSTS TO BE PAID.

"Aren't you glad to see these food shippers investigated?"

"I dunno," answered the ultimate consumer. "It always worries me a little to see anything done that adds to the expenses of conducting their business."

COMMON NAMES OF CHEMICALS.

Common salt.....Chloride of Sodium
Epsom Salts.....Sulphate of Magnesia
Lime.....Oxide of Calcium
Soda.....Oxide of Sodium
Vinegar.....Acetic Acid (diluted)
Blue Vitriol.....Sulphate of Copper
Calomel.....Chloride of Mercury



Dizzy Spells
and Sickheadaches are often caused by Constipation.

Dr. Miles Liver Pills
are easy to take and cause a normal and easy action of the bowels.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—R. W. Slack, Owensboro.
Com'th. Attorney—C. E. Smith, Hartford.

Clerk—A. C. Porter, Hartford.
Master Commissioner—Otto C. Martin, Hartford.

Trustee Jury Fund—Cal P. Keown, Hartford.

1st Monday in March—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

1st Monday in May—12 days—Civil.

1st Monday in July—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

3d Monday in September—12 days—Civil.

4th Monday in November—12 days—Com'th. and Civil.

COUNTY COURT.

Meets first Monday in each month. Judge—Mack Cook.

County Atty.—A. D. Kirk.

Clerk—W. C. Blankenship.

Sheriff—S. A. Bratcher.

Superintendent—E. S. Howard.

Jailer—Worth Tichenor.

Tax Commissioner—D. E. Ward.

Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.

Coroner—E. P. Rodgers.

FISCAL COURT.

Meets Tuesday after first Monday in January, April and October.

1st District—Ed Shown, Hartford, Route 3.

2nd District—Sam L. Stevens, Beaver Dam.

3rd District—Q. B. Brown, Simmons.

4th District—G. W. Rowe, Centertown.

5th District—W. C. Daugherty, Baizetown.

6th District—W. S. Dean, Dundee.

7th District—B. F. Rice, Fordsville.

8th District—B. C. Rhoades, Hartford, Route 5.

HARTFORD.

Mayor—J. E. Bean.

Clerk—J. A. Howard.

Police Judge—C. M. Crowe.

Marshal—E. P. Casebier.

ROCKPORT.

Ch'm'n. Board—James Wilson.

Clerk—Rushing Hunt.

Police Judge—John T. Jackson.

Marshal—Will Langford.

BEAVER DAM.

Ch'm'n. Board—W. T. McKenney.

Clerk—R. W. King.

Police Judge—J. W. Cooper.

Marshal—R. F. Stevens.

FORDSVILLE.

Ch'm'n. Board—W. R. Jones.

Clerk—Olla Cobb.

Police Judge—C. P. Kessinger.

Marshal—Grant Pollard.

OFFICIAL SCHOOL CALENDAR.

County Board of Education.

E. S. Howard, S. S. O. C.

Div. No. 1—J. M. Hoover, Hartford, Ky.

Div. No. 2—O. W. Duff, Fordsville, Ky.

Div. No. 3—H. L. Carter, Narrows, Ky.

Div. No. 4—Robert Goff, Rosine, Ky.

Div. No. 5—Otis H. Stevens, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Div. No. 6—Nat Lindley, Centertown, Ky.

Time of Meeting—1st Monday in February; 1st Monday in April; 1st Monday in June; 1st Monday in August; 1st Monday in October; 1st Monday in December.

County Board of Examiners 1919—E. S. Howard S. S. O. C., Ellis Sandefur, W. S. Hill.

Jan. 24 and 25—Common school diploma examination. Hartford, Beaver Dam and Fordsville.

May, 9 and 10—Common school Beaver Dam and Fordsville.

May 16 and 17—County teachers' examination. (White) Hartford.

May, 23 and 24—County teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

June, 20 and 21—County and State teachers' examination (white) Fordsville.

June, 27 and 28—County and state teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.

July, 7-11—Ohio County Institute, Hartford.

Sept., 19 and 20—County and State teachers' examination (white) Hartford.

Sept. 26 and 27—County and State teachers' examination (colored) Hartford.



Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste
MORGAN'S SAPOLLO
SCOURING SOAP
Economy in Every Cake

Mothers use Frey's Vermifuge For the Children
A Safe, Old-fashioned Remedy for Worms

Seventy-five years' continuous use is the best testimonial. FREY'S VERMIFUGE can offer you.

Keep a bottle always on hand. It will help keep the little ones happy and healthy.

25c. a bottle at your druggist's or general store; or if your druggist can't supply you send him name and 25c. in stamps and we'll send you a bottle promptly.

E. & S. FREY
BALTIMORE MD.

Electric Bitters

Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weakness they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.

FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

Every Woman Wants Partine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or sent by mail. The Fashion Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

USE LIV-VER-LAX

For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant **Liv-Ver-Lax** keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer, too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before **Liv-Ver-Lax** will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it safely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by

S. M. WILLIAMS - Hartford

WILL YOU TAKE OUR GERMINAL REMEDY

A Treatment for WEAK LUNGS or CONSUMPTION

FOR ONE MONTH

A quick relief for that tired, run-down feeling, coughs, pains in chest, night sweats, hemorrhages, weak lungs or consumption. If it does not help you it costs you nothing.

OHIO MEDICAL CO. LOCK BOX 616 COLUMBUS O.



"Your Nose Knows"

All smoking tobacco use some flavoring. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says about the manufacture of smoking tobacco, "... on the Continent and in America certain 'sauces' are employed... the use of the 'sauces' is to improve the flavour and burning qualities of the leaves."

Tuxedo uses chocolate—the purest, most wholesome and delicious of all flavorings! Everybody likes chocolate—we all know that chocolate added to anything as a flavoring always makes that thing still more enjoyable. That is why a dash of chocolate, added to the most carefully selected and properly aged burley tobacco, makes Tuxedo more enjoyable—

"Your Nose Knows"



Try This Test: Rub a little Tuxedo briskly in the palm of your hand to bring out its full aroma. Then smell it deep—its delicious, pure fragrance will convince you. Try this test with any other tobacco and we will let Tuxedo stand or fall on your judgment—

"Your Nose Knows"

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipo and Cigarette

Guaranteed by
The American Tobacco Co.
INCORPORATED

FOUR MILLION PEOPLE TO PAY INCOME TAX

Washington, March 14.—About four million persons and business concerns are expected to file income tax returns before tomorrow night and to pay the first 25 per cent installment of tax, which probably will aggregate between \$800,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000.

This tremendous inflow of money to tax collectors' offices will be counterbalanced by an outflow of about \$800,000,000 to redeem certificates of indebtedness issued last November 7, in anticipation of the tax collections tomorrow.

By this means the Treasury plans to minimize the dislocation of bank funds and to accomplish the enormous transfers without disturbing business conditions.

A large majority of business concerns and persons with complicated sources of income will file tentative estimates, according to reports reaching the revenue bureau today.

They will be required to pay one-fourth of the estimated tax and will have a month and a half in which to prepare their final returns.

Many tax collectors, finding their offices swamped today with applicants for special advice or information, urged the filing of tentative returns and the working out of accurate reports later, when the revenue authorities are relieved of the eleventh-hour rush.

Penalties are provided for failure to file returns with collectors by tomorrow night, but it was stated today that leniency would be shown in the cases of those whose returns arrive a day or two later. Returns mailed before tomorrow night will be accepted, it was explained.

Surgeons agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds the First Treatment is most important. When an efficient antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, Borozone is the ideal Antiseptic and Healing Agent. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Price 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

DISENCHANTMENT.

(Louisville Herald.)

Why is it that the President refused to call Congress in extra session?

Is it because Congress is the latest expression of public opinion and carries the most recent message from the people?

Is it because he, the President, knows himself not to be in harmony

and sympathy with that expression and that message?

Is that the reason?

And if it is not, what is it? We know, of course, that Mr. Wilson has told America, that what lies before him to do in Paris far transcends in importance those home duties and responsibilities connected with the Congress. And we know, further, that the President threatened us with disaster because Congress was obdurate and refused to see things the Wilsonian way, hoping that the new congress might be convened and those who hold the latest mandate of the people might thus be permitted to give that mandate effect.

We know now, further, that the threatened disaster—the stagnation and bankruptcy of the railroad systems of the country—is nowhere expected to materialize. It causes no apprehension in those circles that should be most concerned. Those circles are hopeful. They place orders. Was it then little better than a play to the gallery, little better than a bluff under cover of what it was hoped to disguise the Presidential determination to have things his way and only his way?

And now, it appears, Paris has not been marking time pending Mr. Wilson's return; not only has not been marking time but has made such progress with the peace terms to be imposed on Germany as to encourage the hope that within a week of Mr. Wilson's return to the Pallas Bourbon the document may be ready for signature. Worse yet, there is much good reason to believe that the famous constitution America was invited to sign without consideration and almost without perusal will either not be an integral part of the peace treaty or else be most radically amended.

Apparently the President is not as indispensable in Paris as he has been giving us to believe. Here we may be brought to regard one man as the whole works. In Paris they do not.

Possibly, by the time our wanderer returns to us we may be cured likewise.

There's no telling. Disenchantment is contagious.

Try This For Sour Stomach.

Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly. Eat but little meat and none at all for supper. If you are still troubled with sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets before going to bed.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

G. O. P. TO PUSH

BUDGETS FIRST

Washington, March 14.—The Republicans of the next House do not intend to be caught napping by a call for an extra session of Congress earlier than had been anticipated by the President. A preliminary legislative program was discussed by the steering committee and further discussion will be held next Monday.

It was informally agreed that the deficiency bill, carrying the \$750,000,000 appropriation for the railroad administration which failed of passage in the last Congress, should be the first appropriation measure to be considered. The sundry civil bill will be taken up next.

Hold Advance Hearing.

In order to expedite the passage of the appropriation bills it is proposed to have the committee handling these measures hold hearings in advance of the convening of Congress. Much of the ground work already has been laid, it was stated, and no exhaustive sessions will be necessary. The committees should have the bills ready for introduction shortly after the opening day, it is thought.

Representative Mondel, of Wyoming, the new Republican floor leader, will consult with the committee chairman and urge upon them the necessity of beginning hearings before the session is convened.

Republicans and Democrats alike are beginning to believe the extra session will be called by the President before June, the date indicated in his talk with Senator Martin, of Virginia, before his return to France. Recent dispatches from Paris, reporting unexpectedly rapid progress in the peace conference have raised hopes that the President's work abroad can be finished in time for his return to this country early in May.

If this proves to be the case, many of the leaders on both sides expect a call for Tuesday, May, 13. This would afford ample time to get the appropriation bills out of the way before the current appropriation becomes available July 1. This plan is calculated to give the important reconstruction legislation free sway, soon after the extra session opens.

Take Herbine for indigestion. It relieves the pain in a few minutes and forces the fermented matter which causes the misery into the bowels where it is expelled. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio Co., Drug Co. m

TO COUNTY CHAIRMAN OF SYRIAN RELIEF

March 12, 1919.—In a cable from Persia on the 11th we are advised that there is wide spread famine in that country. Refugees are slowly starving. They have nothing to eat except animal corpses, slaughter house blood and chaff. Unless food and drugs are imported quickly cholera will set in and there will be little hope of saving any lives. Three hundred and thirty thousand in this place alone need help.

Devastation, Famine and Pestilence. Could there be a worse situation?

Isn't it up to you and to me and to all of us to roll up our sleeves and work without ceasing, to try and relieve this situation?

They are a Christian people in the Near East—which is anything but near—and because the good God has spared us is more reason that we should hasten aid to those in distress.

I must again ask for the name of the treasurer. Only very few counties have complied with this request. If you happen not to have appointed a treasurer, do so now, it will help advertise your campaign and bring more money into the coffers.

Let me have the name—please. Yours for humanity,
BETH HIGGINS,
Campaign Director.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of Ballard's Snow Liniment. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co. m

HALF BILLION FOR ROADS.

Expenditures for highway work in the United States this year are likely to amount to a half billion dollars, or even more, according to a recent statement by officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture. On reports received from State highway departments, the bureau estimates the expenditures for roads and bridges at \$385,000,000 or \$110,000,000 more than the average expenditures for 1916 and 1917. This estimate does not include, however, the additional Federal funds which will be available if the amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill, making \$50,000,000 immediately available and \$75,000,000 more on July 1, is enacted into law.

Estimated work under control of the State Highway Department includes \$45,000,000 for the construction

tion of 5,000 miles of road now under contract, \$30,000,000 for 4,000 miles of construction ready for contract, \$100,000,000 for 16,000 miles of contemplated construction and \$60,000,000 for maintenance of 200,000 miles for maintenance of 200,000 miles. Expenditures of counties, townships, and local road districts are estimated at \$100,000,000 for the construction of 15,000 miles and \$50,000,000 for maintenance of 100,000 miles.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder troubles. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle at the drug store. 46-yr

MARTINS EAT INSECTS

FIX BOXES FOR THEM

Doubtless everyone knows the value of the purple martin, which usually makes its appearance in Kentucky from April 1st, to the 15th, and which is one of the greatest insect destroyers of the bird specie. And since farmers of Kentucky lose thousands of dollars annually through the medium of the insect and since it is most imperative that the blue martin be encouraged to the fullest extent to come and remain with us, I feel that injustice to the hungry, starving millions, that every housekeeper and every farmer in Kentucky should at once erect poles and place upon same a simple and substantial martin box as a home for these most valuable birds.

It will only necessitate a little time and expenditure of a very small amount of funds and will result in a saving of almost an unlimited amount of foods and feeds.

Therefore, please do not put it off, or "let George do it," but begin today the erection of homes for these busy, useful and badly needed little birds.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH

PLANS BIG ENTERPRISE

A big item in the plans of the Centenary is the development of Missionary work at home, particularly in the Southern States.

A very large part of the \$35,000,000 which will be collected by the Methodist Church, South, will be spent for the home improvements as the following list will indicate:

Mountain Work.

10 schools each to cost, \$50,000; to carry on religious and social work in mountain population, per year, \$50,000; 3 schools for Mexicans, each, \$100,000; 30 churches, each 100,000; maintenance Missionaries and Institutions, \$50,000; 40 night schools to teach adults English, per year, 50,000.

Negroes.

Paine College, \$150,000; Paine College, equipment, 100,000; 5 schools for colored Methodist Episcopal Church, each, \$50,000.

Indians.

School to train religious teachers, leaders and preachers, to cost, \$150,000.

Textile Institute.

Located at Spartanburg, S. C., for cotton mill operatives, \$150,000.

Literature.

Leaflet literature for distribution in communities now neglected by the church, \$100,000.

Salaries.

To increase salaries of 2,756 pastors, now underpaid, \$2,850,000.

Church Extension.

There are 2,420 homeless congregations and there are 1,600 homeless preachers.

Church buildings needed for home and foreign fields, an average of \$200 to each congregation, \$543,600.

There is needed an average of \$2,500 to aid in constructing institutional church buildings in 40 industrial centers, \$100,000.

Twenty cities need aid in housing congested industrial centers averaging \$5,000 each, 106,950.

SECOND FIRE AT

BIG COAL TIPPLE

Central City, Ky., March 10.—All the wood work of the big tipple of the Madison Coal Corporation, formerly owned by the Central Coal & Iron Company, was destroyed by fire at a late hour to-day.

The fire is thought to have started from a defective flue in the weigh room, and when discovered was under such headway that the fire department's efforts to extinguish were ineffectual.

At least thirty days will be required to rebuild and 200 men will be thrown out of work for this length of time.

The Madison Coal Corporation is a subsidiary of the Illinois Central R. R. Company maintained to supply fuel for the company and the rebuilding of the tipple is regarded as certain. This is the second time the tipple has been destroyed by fire.

For a Bad Cold.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has stood the test of time and can be depended upon.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FOR FINE JOB PRINTING

Of All Kinds Call on The Republican.

SALOONS WILL QUIT

WITH OWN ACCORD

Hopkinsville, Ky., March 15.—It will be April fool for those folks with a thirst who come to Hopkinsville after the last day of March. The suitcase brigade will be disbanded and the auto blockade runners will quit business. Under an agreement made last fall by representatives of all factions concerned the saloons of Christian county will close their doors on April 1. It is said to be the first time in the history of Kentucky that a compromise of this sort has been effected. It came about in this wise: The prohibition forces had circulated petitions in every voting precinct asking for a local option election. Several thousand signers had been obtained and County Judge Champlin had formally issued a call for an election to be held on October 4.

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan had just started and it looked as if its success might be endangered by the fight between the wets and dries. Leaders of both sides got together and discussed the proposition, and the result was that the liquor men agreed to go out of business voluntarily on April 1 if the October election was called off and they were not interfered with until the date of prohibition by agreement. Not only did the Hopkinsville saloonists assent to the plan, but it was agreeable to those of Pembroke and Gracey. The agreement was put in legal form and signed by the liquor and prohibition leaders and by the city officials of the three wet towns in this county.

There has been a variety of rumors concerning attempts of some of the saloon men to continue in business until July 1, but there is not likely to be any effort made to violate the agreement. Stocks in the saloons are very low and few of them will have much liquor on hand by the end of the month.

The majority of the saloon men have already made arrangements about going into other lines of business. More than half of them will engage in farming.

The Salvation Army has rented the quarters of one of the largest and most popular saloons in Hopkinsville and the big electric sign in front of the building is being converted into an invitation to people to "drink of the waters of life."

There are now seventeen saloons and wholesale houses in this city and one wholesale beer house. There are three saloons at Pembroke and two at Gracey.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ASSERTS BRITAIN

WILL RULE LEAGUE

Albuquerque, N. M. March 15.—If the present League of Nations plan is adopted Great Britain will rule the league, and I object to America's becoming again subsidiary country to

the British Isles," declared United States Senator Fall, of New Mexico, to-day in addressing the Chamber of Commerce here.

"If the League of Nations had existed in 1774 there would be no United States now," continued the Senator. "Other nations would have jumped in and nipped in the bud the revolution that gave us our independence."

"As a league I do not oppose it. There are many provisions which I would gladly adopt for the benefit of the United States and the world at large. But even if these were adopted alone this country would give up untold rights of sovereignty which we have possessed and defended since Independence day."

"The charter of the league provides for every self-governing nation or province to have a voice in the league. This brings in Canada, Australia, India, Ireland and the other English provinces. Through their vote England will run the world and use us to keep these provinces forever subjected to their mother country."

MORE MISREPRESENTATION

That bunch of misrepresentatives of farmers at Washington continue to misrepresent them by urging in their name the government ownership and operation of the railroads. Farmers do not favor any such program. Most farmers believe as do most other business men that the railroads should be returned to their owners and run under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, without some of the restrictions that hampered them in the past. An increase in operating expenses of \$1,148,000,000 in 1918 and an increase in receipts of only \$900,000,000 during the same period, in spite of the highest passenger and freight rates ever known, doesn't make farmers very enthusiastic for government ownership.

A RARE BARGAIN.

A Combination of Leading Periodicals that may be Read with Pleasure and profit by every Member of your Family.

HERE IS OUR OFFER:

The Hartford Republican, Farm and Fireside, Woman's World, Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer, ALL FOUR ONE YEAR ONLY \$2.30.

Prices are still advancing and we cannot guarantee this offer very long. BETTER TAKE ADVANTAGE NOW and save the difference. Address,

Hartford Republican, Hartford, Ky.

BEADS ODDLY STRUNG

(By I. D. Claire.)
(Pie string.)

The Lady McChes gave a pie supper at the Hall, Thursday night, and thereby hangs some tales.

Pies went sky high, and a few more such suppers would bankrupt some of the best known young men about the town.

Miss Winnie Simmerman is the champion pastry cook of these parts. A pie her Ma baked for her to take to the supper, sold for \$7.50.

I'd a went to the pie supper, but I knowed Fluke would write a lot of lies about me and have the Madam after me, Maggie fashion.

Two of the best bidders at the supper were Uncle Alex Curtis and Monsieur J. I. Goodman. There is no bidder like an old bidder.

Bat Nall says the reason he didn't go to the pie supper was that pies always did give him the tummy ache—specially seven dollar pies.

Brother Litchfield was one of the high rollers at the pie supper, and he might a rolled higher if the Missus hadn't a bin there to watch him.

It sometimes pays to be an editor. The mornin' after the pie supper a young feller offered me a quart of bottled-in-bond not to mention his gameness as a bidder, in the paper. We traded.

I told Tinsley I orter run this piece under the head Pies Highly Sold, but Tins said it would come nearer hittin' the nail on the head to have it, 'The Indiscreet Man And His Money Is Soon Parted'.

Arthur Kirk says his pie was cheap at four dollars, and that he would have eaten with the prettiest girl there if he had had to a sold his automobile. But Arthur didn't mean no disparagement to the beauty of the other girls present.

Tinsley dressed and come down stairs just ready to go to the pie supper, but when Miss Tinsley discovered what he was up to she just said "Now, never you mind, Wilburn, there is plenty of pies in the pantry," and that put an end to it. Tins knows now how to sympathize with Mr. Jiggs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of E. B. Stewart, deceased, are hereby notified to present same to me, properly proven, on or before April 20th, 1919, or they will be forever barred.

This March 1st, 1919.
E. C. BAIRD,
Administrator.

BREAKERS AHEAD FOR RAILROAD CONTROL

The administration is between the devil and the deep blue sea in the matter of the operation of the railroads. The Government guarantees the owners of the roads a fixed percentage of income on the investment, which leaves the railroad independent of the expense of operation. During January the roads lost fifty four million dollars, which the government had to make good at the expense of the public. For January revenues declined 10.5 per cent while operating expenses declined only 5.1 per cent. Compared with the same month last year revenues increased 38 per cent while operating expenses increased 160 per cent, resulting in a loss to the government of \$440,000,000. In the face of these bare facts the Wilson administration asked Congress to appropriate \$750,000,000 more to be poured into the railroad sinkhole, but congress very sensibly declined to authorize the colossal waste.

The administration is in a hole on the railroad question, and can't find a way to let loose. It would gladly wash its hands of the matter, but the water is too warm. It has boosted railroad wages skyward, and is afraid that if it returns control of the roads to their owners the owners, not having their hands on the Federal Treasury, will have to undertake to reduce wages, strikes will result, and then the whole house of cards the Democrats have built on the railroad vote will come tumbling down. It is a case of rather loose another \$750,000,000 for the government than lose the railroad vote to the Democratic party. The true function of government is to provide every man an equal chance, and when it undertakes to coddle the few, at the expense of the many, somebody must pay the penalty of governmental bungling.

HEPLIN.

Everett Milligan and family and Arthur Milligan, of Norecreek, visited

at Homer Milligan's from Saturday night until Monday morning.

Leo Hefflin is visiting relatives, in Owensboro.

A very heavy rain fell here Sunday and every body is busy stripping to bacco.

Mr. Homer Milligan went to Owensboro one day last week.

Miss Marilissa Foster, who has been visiting relatives, in Hartford, for the past week, has returned to her home here.

Mrs. Esther Russell and son, Paul, visited at Mr. George Hudson's Wednesday and Thursday.

Misses Rosamond Rowan and Josephine Milligan are visiting Miss Gladys Bennett, of Hartford.

When the water goes down, and the roads gets dusty, I will send you more news, not so old and rusty.

COOL SPRINGS.

Mrs. Hettie Knight, who has been seriously ill, is thought to be some better.

Mr. Terry Tichenor went to Hartford Tuesday, on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Davenport, of Hopewell, are visiting their father, Mr. S. W. Hedger.

Misses Corinne and Thelma Dennis visited their aunt, Mrs. Pearl Wilson, of Wysox, Saturday.

Mr. Willie Ferguson was the guest of his brother, at Taylor Mines, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chilton Elliott and little daughter were the guests of Mr. Luther Elliot Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Lester Davenport, of Camp Wheeler, Ga., has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Deula Swain, of Rockport, have moved to this neighborhood.

Mr. Deula Swain and Mrs. Joe Fulton visited at McHenry, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Roscoe Wonick, of Wysox, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Hattie Elliott, Monday.

Mr. Clark Elliott has returned home, from Camp.

BAIRD KNOB.

There is no flu in our community now.

There will be singing at Mr. Pleasant Sunday. The choir will practice with the new books.

Mr. Charlie Smith is building a new barn.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stewart spent from Saturday until Monday with the family of Mr. J. T. Smith.

Mrs. Everett Taylor is on the sick list.

Mr. R. W. Davis went over on Rough river, Tuesday, to move his corn to higher ground, on account of the heavy rise in the river.

SUPERVISORS ADJOURN.

The board of supervisors, after sitting for a week, adjourned Saturday. This board made the smallest raise of recent years, only \$180,000. It was imperative that it make a raise of this amount, as it was ordered by the state tax commission. The board will meet again April 2, to hear complaints and adjust inequalities.

RECENT LAND SALES.

William Hamilton to Samuel Maddox and wife, lot in McHenry, \$1500.

Alfonso Midkiff to Robt. E. Lee 15 acres, on Halls Creek, \$400.

Carrie B. Henry to R. R. Cundiff 35 acres, near Buford, \$1000.

E. B. Finley to Nancy A. Hamilton 8 acres, on Camp Creek, \$300.

E. J. Shively to O. W. Allen 30 acres, on Hartford and Morgantown road, \$900.

S. O. Keown to Henry Henshaw 50 acres, on Rough river, \$2000.

Etta May Ashby to Harry Condit, lot in Centertown, \$2400.

Joe H. Smith to Louisa E. Wallace, lot in Fordsville, \$585.

James Howard to T. M. Baughn 24 acres, on Rough river, \$625.

Herbert Westerfield to J. A. and Mary E. Crowe 62 acres, on Norecreek, \$1500.

C. M. Taylor to O. T. Burns, lot in Hartford, \$200.

Richard Hobdy to I. C. Orkies 52 acres, on Lewis Creek, \$1200.

Brusilla Barnard to E. C. Hefflin 63 acres, near Ceraive, \$600.

H. W. Cummings to Jas. H. Thomas tract, near Beaver Dam, \$2000.

H. C. Crowder to J. R. Clark 86 acres, near Select, \$900.

Samuel F. Pryor to W. L. Wilson 124 acres, near Horse Branch, \$2,680.

G. B. Likens to R. D. Bennett, lot in Hartford, \$100.

T. D. Westerfield to Rowan Tucker 50 acres, \$900.

Walker Myrtle to Everett Gary two lots, in Horse Branch, \$150.

B. L. Dunbar to Henry Martin tract, near Beaver Dam, \$1000.

N. D. Fulkerson to W. C. Bullock 84 acres, \$1000.

Hannah Aubrey to L. H. & St. L. R. strip for right of way \$281.

W. W. Hocker to R. S. Jackson 1st acres, \$600.

G. B. Likens to Mack Cook two lots on Frederiet street, in Hartford, \$1,000.

ASQUITH FIRST HEAD OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

London, March 19.—There is a strong feeling in political and diplomatic circles in Paris in favor of inviting Herbert H. Asquith, former British Premier, to become the first president of the League of Nations, according to the Daily Mirror.

Paris, Tuesday, March 18.—Inclusion of the League of Nations covenant in the preliminary peace treaty will not delay the signing of the treaty, which it is hoped, will be accomplished within two weeks, said Lord Robert Cecil, of Great Britain, talking to British and American newspaper correspondents to-night. He said that three amendments to the covenant had been submitted, but added he was "sure there will be no difficulty in meeting all legitimate objections."

Discussing the Monroe Doctrine and the effect of the League of Nations upon it, Lord Robert said:

"The Monroe Doctrine is strengthened by the League of Nations covenant because international action will be carried out by the organs of the league. The United States will be represented on each body and since these bodies are international, no action can be taken without the consent of all. No action can be taken by the league which is opposed by the United States Government unless such action should be against the United States itself and that would not affect the Monroe Doctrine."

"If on the other hand, the view is that there ought to be a complete and watertight division between the American continent and the rest of the world and then no doubt any action in which America takes part would be an infringement of Monroe Doctrine. For my part I should regard any such doctrine as disastrous to the future of the world. The war left the United States in a position of enormous power. With that gigantic power goes great responsibility to the world at large and to herself. The peace for the world is not only a European, but an American interest. America cannot afford to say that she has no interest in what goes on in Europe. If she did she would be false to the world at large and to herself."

BILL SUGGESTS 3 PER CENT.

Springfield, Ill., March 18.—A bill permitting manufacture and sale of beer and wine containing 3 per cent alcohol was introduced in the legislature today. It defines "intoxicating liquor" as containing above 3 per cent alcohol. A companion measure amends the anti-saloon law to conform with the 3 per cent alcoholic measure.

SOCIALIST SAYS GOOD WORD FOR REPUBLICAN

Hartford, Route 6.
March, 15, 1919.

Editors and Publishers
The Hartford Republican:—O, my conscript brother, lay not the flattering unction to your souls that I will neither subscribe nor pay up my arrears to your paper, for indeed, if you do thus—why—er—you'll miss a mile, more or less.

Yes, I've got the dough to show you, just always, sometimes, don't you know? And despite the "League of Nations" (scat!), I'll "come across," both for arrears and a year's subscription to your valuable and highly esteemed paper.

Now you know I am a Socialist of "purest ray serene," but then all up-to-date Socialists know a good thing when they see it—and the Republican is really and truly a good thing—paper, I mean. So just continue sending the paper to my address.

Yours for Keeps,
W. H. Cundiff.

P. S. Don't consider there is nothing in all this. If you do you will consider wrong. There is the \$1.50 and the arrears for you.

Bye, bye, children,
Yours, W. H. C.

CALEB POWERS TO BE LECTURER

Washington, March 18.—Former Representative Caleb Powers, who ceased to be a member of Congress on March 4, is going on the Chautauqua platform. He gave out an interview here today touching on his plans for the future.

"I shall not return to Kentucky for the present," said he, "as I have some matters to look after here, but hope to be there to attend the Republican state convention at Lexington May 14."

Asked as to his plans, Mr. Powers said he wanted to write a lecture or two and do some lecturing and expected to engage in out door employment in the meantime to build up his health and keep the wolf from the door.

"I am not a candidate for any office," he said, "I expect always to vote in the eleventh district and keep my home there among the best people in the world, but I do not know that I shall ever ask office again at their hands. I expect always to do what I

can for the Republican party and my friends. We ought to elect the state ticket in Kentucky this fall."

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris, March 18.—The future navigation of the Rhine will be controlled by the Allied commission, the Peace Conference Commission on the International Regime of Ports, Railways and Waterways decided today. The commission will replace the German-Holland Commission of before the war.

Paris, March 18.—The fortifications on the island of Helgoland, Germany's formidable base in the North Sea, must be dismantled. This decision was reached today by the Supreme Allied War Council.

It was decided also that the Kiel canal should be internationalized and made available for ships of all nations on even terms.

Tolls will be collected to pay for the maintenance of the canal. Germany probably will retain sovereignty of the waterway.

The council has under consideration the question of maintaining Helgoland as a port of refuge for peaceful craft.

Disposition of German warships is not likely to be included in the treaty of peace, according to the view of the American peace delegation.

Germany, however, will be required to surrender title to the ships. The ultimate ownership will be determined later.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Olympian Games.

The Olympian games had their origin on the plain near Mt. Olympus, in Greece about 750 B. C. They consisted of foot races, wrestling etc., and were held only every four years. Entry was confined to the Royal and Noble youths, and were occasions of great popular interest.

Opera.

Opera is a drama set to music, or in which music constitutes the chief part. The parts consist of solos, duets, quartets and choruses, which are usually enlivened by dancing. Opera is classed as grand opera, which deals with serious themes, and comic opera, which is characterized by light, popular music.

Free Delivery.

Free delivery of mail to business houses and residences was instituted in 1862, and is now carried on in all towns of more than ten thousand population. Rural Free Delivery was established as an experiment in 1896, and now more than forty thousand rural carriers are delivering mail in rural communities.

Irish Potatoes.

Irish potatoes are not of Irish origin, as their name would indicate, but is a native plant of South America, after the settlement of that country by Europeans. The potato was unknown to Europe until the sixteenth century. It is now extensively grown in all the temperate climates of the world, and is an important article of food.

INDIA RUBBER.

Rubber is obtained from the milky juice of a plant, found chiefly in South America. The plant has recently been carried to other parts of the world, wherever it was found it would thrive. The plant grows, in rare instances to a height of sixty feet. The rubber is obtained by cutting grooves in the tree, in such manner as the milk will flow into a receptacle set to catch it. The liquid is then allowed to dry in the sun. A large tree will yield about 50 pounds of rubber.

THIS DRUGGIST

WAS HONEST

Some time ago I went into the drug store of Gerke Drug Co., Evansville, Ind., and the following conversation took place between Mr. Gerke and myself: "Theodore, how does it come that you sell so much more 'Number 40 for the Blood' than these other druggists around here?" Mr. Gerke answered: "A year ago or so my wife came into the drug store and said she was going to take a blood medicine. She looked over the kinds I had on the shelf and I reckon you put up the best 'spiel,' as she took a bottle of 'Number 40'. After taking it for awhile she gave it to our little boy and one day I was complaining of that 'tired feeling' and she said, 'Here, I will dose you on Number 40,' and she did and it did me so much good that I have been recommending it to my customers since and buy in gross lots."—J. C. Mendenhall, 40 years a druggist, Evansville, Ind.

The ingredients entering into "Number 40" are set down in the U. S. Dispensatory and other medical books as follows: "Employed in disease of the glandular system, in blood poison, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, catarrh, chronic constipation, stomach and liver trouble. Under its use sores, ulcers, nodes, tumors and swellings that have withstood all other treatment disappear as if by magic. "Number 40" is sold by The Ohio County Drug Company

The Equity Home Keeps Its Promise To Reduce The Selling Charges.

In 1914 the Equity Home Loose Leaf Warehouse was opened to keep the farmers from being overcharged for selling tobacco. We stated then that it was not our purpose to make a large amount of money, but that as soon as our house was paid for we would only charge enough to pay the stockholders a reasonable return on their investment.

This year we have made enough to finish paying for the house and its equipment, and to pay our stockholders a good dividend; therefore, the directors feel that we should reduce the selling charges. So on Monday, March 10, 1919, we reduced our selling fees 10 and 2 (what the other houses are charging) to 10 and 1.

We wish to thank the farmers who have supported us in this movement and to assure them that if we find it possible we will reduce the charges still further.

EQUITY HOME WAREHOUSE COMPANY

Incorporated
Home phone 979 604 East Main Street Cumb. 293
Owensboro, Kentucky.

Farming Implements

We have a nice stock of Farming Implements, including Disc Cultivators, Sulky Plows, Corn Planters, one and two-horse Farm Wagons, Fertilizer and Field Seeds.

Write for our prices on anything you may need.

Fordsville Planing Mill Company

JAKE WILSON, Manager FORDSVILLE, KY.

To The Public

Parties desiring to breed mares during 1919, will do well to look at the Percheron horse, WILLSON HENRY, and the well known jack, BILLY SCOTT, both registered and fine individuals.

Will make the season of 1919 at the Hartford Fair Grounds, and will be in charge of Mr. James Bennett. Your business solicited.

HARTFORD LIVE STOCK CO.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.